

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 8.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

[SIXPENCE.

## A GLANCE AT THE SESSION.

The first session of the Peel Parliament is fast drawing to a close, and we learn that a few more weeks of a merely technical existence, will bring its labours to an end. It may not, in the meanwhile, be amiss to see what those labours have hitherto achieved, and how far the country is likely to be advantaged by the exercise of its legislative powers under the immediate direction of ministers in place. It is with regret, then, that we find our retrospection rather the reverse of cheering, and are forced to admit that a fair examination of the political acts of the session presents but few rays of hope for the future, and but too little reason to glory in the past. We admit all the difficulties of legislating amid the dilemmas which have been so long gathering upon the path of statesmanship, obscuring its vision, obstructing its healthy advances, and demanding the most stern decision—the most vigorous intellect—the most far-seeing mental power, as well as the soundest policy and most exalted principle, to cope with them, to grapple and destroy.

But while all these difficulties were full before us, and although we did not expect to see them encountered and mastered by any of our present race of statesmen—no matter of what creed or party—we yet did look with hope, to see the practical experience of our legislators applying some healing remedies to the public distress; we did place some reliance upon the high-sounding promises of the last elections; and we did believe that Sir Robert Peel, with the great and almost unparalleled power of his position, would have enforced measures of conciliation, and sought, while replenishing the coffers of the national treasury, to have studied the constitution of the national mind. The case, however, has, we fear, been otherwise; the minister has made "necessity" his great absorbing and paramount plea for every measure of oppression that he has propounded; and his obedient and well-drilled majorities have made laws for the million that have in them all the elements of tyranny, and but too few of the remedies for want.

It cannot be denied that, by building up the Income Tax in the void of an empty exchequer, a new inquisition is established upon our soil. Some politicians admit its principle as a penance for dreadful and dire emergencies, but all men fear its operation, and dread its working as a law. Pressing unequally, as it cannot fail to do, as long as toiling industry is to pay its contributions as heavily as realized wealth—gloating with most irritating influences—with secrets elicited—trade confidence thrown open and blown abroad—exposures distressingly given, and credit, perhaps, too often destroyed—it seems directly in contradiction to the whole commercial spirit of England; it invades the domesticity of the empire, and is an intrusion into every home, but little compatible with the principles of social liberty, of which it is the character of the nation to be so boastfully proud. It was, in a word, a daring tax to pass—as in these times of trouble it may also be difficult, and even dangerous, to collect.

But, we believe, with all its oppressing disadvantages, even the Income-tax would have been peacefully, though reluctantly, borne, and the Minister might have won forgiveness for its tyranny, had popular concessions been made in other measures to the crying grievances of poverty and public want. The Poor-laws afforded a fine opportunity of presenting to the people a boon of humanity, which they would have accepted with gratitude, and hailed with joy. The grinding commission which was expiring might have been crushed at a blow; the Bastile system might have been palsied in its cruel action by clauses of sympathy and indulgence, that would have wooed the affections of the people; and the manhood of the country might have been vindicated in some noble and civilizing enactment that would have wiped a stain from the scutcheon of our constitution, and shed lustre and honour upon Victoria's reign. But all this opportunity was more than avoided—it was sneered at and defied. Ministers took a tone of indomitable strength of purpose to continue, with only trivial modifications, the most obnoxious and unpopular of the English laws, and that at a time when they were almost finding a fellow to it in the dangerous imposition of their new and desperate impost. This the people most bitterly feel—it is the saddest and uneasiest of their disappointments.

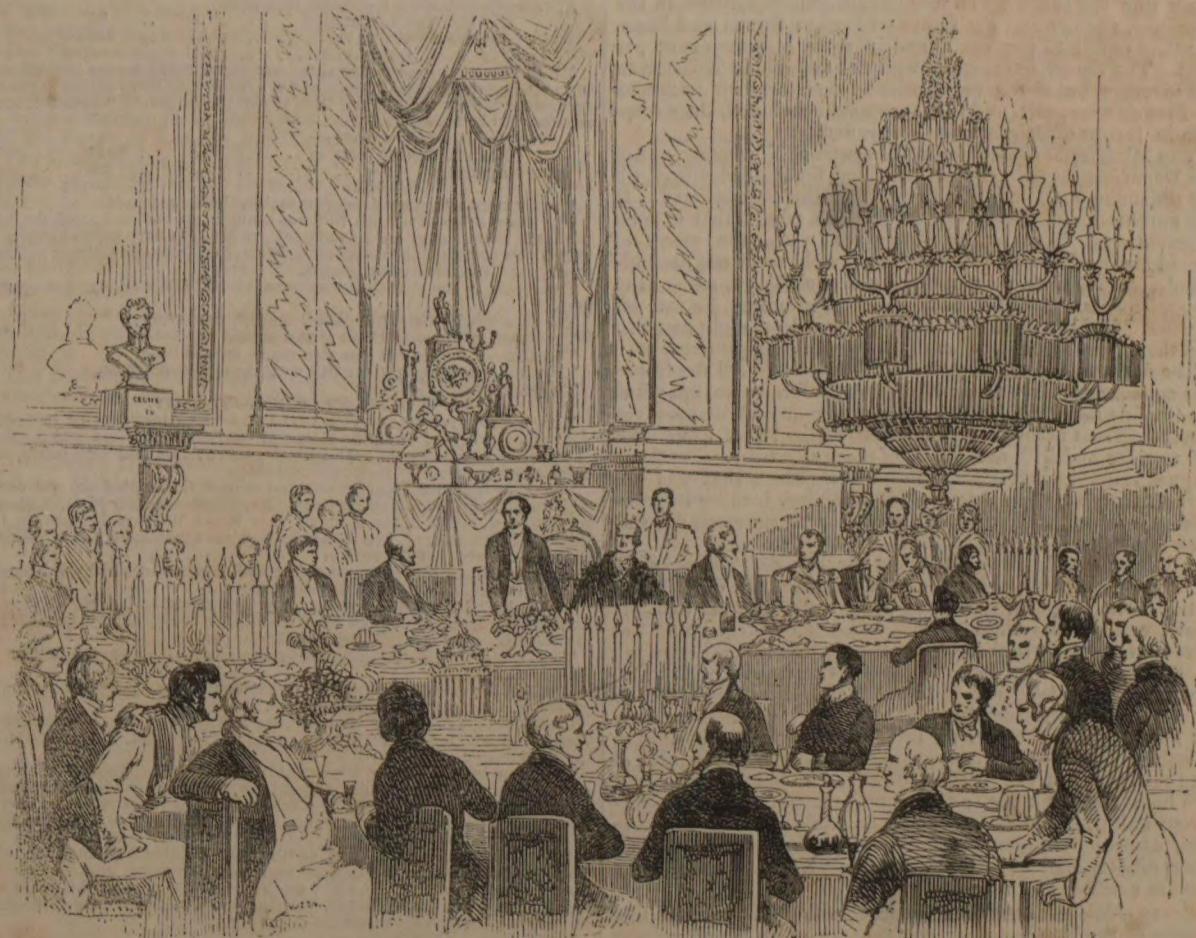
On the other hand, we are willing to admit that some concessions have been made to them in the modification of the Corn-law, and the extensive alteration of the Tariff. For both these measures we give the session its meed of praise. With regard to corn, it is possible that no minister under the last elections could have maintained his position if he had attempted any more important changes than that which Sir Robert Peel was successful in achieving; and upon the question of the Tariff, we do sincerely believe, that the reductions effected are both numerous and important, and calculated to lighten the depression of our domestic life. We must not shut our eyes to positive benefits, merely because we are too painfully sensible of positive wrongs.

The measures of Lord Ashley, with regard to mines, collieries, and factories, which have been carried by the common-sense humanity of all parties alike, are boons of legislation, too, for which, although not taking their origin immediately with the Government, we have every reason to be grateful to the State. They are at once civilizing and just—they will elevate thousands in the moral and social scale of being—and they stay, in many of the most popular districts of England, the rapid degeneracy of the human race.

But in these few topics we find all the good that Parliament has achieved for us during the present session, and the rest of the retrospection is full of hopeless and miserable gloom. The Income-tax levied—the Poor-laws stringently reinforced—no great measure devised to relieve the far-spread wretchedness of the lower classes—no relief application to the desperate present want—no lowering of the complaints of poverty—no raising of the spirits of trade. It is further a melancholy reflection that, while the aspect of public affairs is so appal-

lingly frightful, legislation should be not only inactive, and half paralyzed by the dangers in its teeth, but be sacrificing its own dignity, and wasting the nation's time in hopeless brawls and squabbles, arising out of acts of its own corruption, and which its own body were not too scrupulous to commit. The election rows that have been, and are still, in agitation in Parliament, are disgusting scenes, in which the personality is degrading, the disclosures humiliating, the aspersions angry and undignified, and the whole spirit obnoxious to gentlemanly feeling, and unworthy of what should be the deliberate wisdom of a senatorial assembly. With these displays, however, the whole session has been rife, and we look upon that portion of it which they have wasted, with blended indignation and disgust. It is one of the most painful points of contemplation in the progress of public affairs, and grates harshly against the sad condition of the suffering population. While the country is *in extremis*, with distress-endurance, the lawgivers are squabbling like growlers over a bone.

There are only six weeks to elapse before Parliament will be prorogued; but does not the justice of our observations upon the little that has been done, suggest also an imperative necessity for conceiving and executing in the brief time that remains some enlarged scheme of public good—something to meet the exigencies of the country, to give life and hope to drooping commerce, and, above all, when the doors of St. Stephen's shall close upon the labours of our lawgivers, to carry relief into the hovels of our starving poor. No Minister can afford to be insensible to the voice of popular distress, and we implore Sir Robert Peel and his powerful Conservative majorities to let it urge them into the carrying of some practical measure of humanity, as the closing act of grace of a session which has been in nearly all the other stages of its existence only too barren of lustre and of good.



BANQUET AT GOLDSMITH'S HALL.

## THE GRAND BANQUET TO THE MINISTRY AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL.

On Wednesday the Goldsmiths' Company gave a grand banquet to the Ministry, and by the kindness of Mr. Lane, we are enabled to picture to our readers the regal magnificence of the hall,—the golden glories of the massive plate, the sparkling

splendours of the brilliant illuminations, and the tasteful elegancies of the entertainment. The company comprised the following distinguished personages:—

Mr. Prime Warden Buttemar, Mr. Warden Hayne, Mr. Warden Halifax, and Mr. Warden Ashlin, Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Mountcashel, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of

Shaftesbury, the Earl of Ripon, Earl Jermyn, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Ernest Bruce, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Vice-Chancellor, Lord Abinger, Lord Colville, Lord Bexley, Lord Prudhoe, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Villiers, Lord Sandon, Sir R. Stopford, Sir R. Inglis, Sir G. Seymour, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir B. Vere, Sir H. Halford, Sir T. Fremantle, Sir G. Murray, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir G. Clerk, Sir J. R. Reid, Sir F. Pollock, Sir H. Wheatley, Sir W. Follett, Sir M. A. Shee, Sir Peter Laurie, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, the Chairman of the East India Company, the Governor of the Russia Company, Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P., Mr. Estcourt, M.P., and Mr. Baring.

The usual loyal toasts (it is hardly necessary to say) were proposed and responded to with great enthusiasm.

The Prime Warden then proposed the toast, "Sir Robert Peel and her Majesty's Ministers."

Sir Robert Peel, in returning his acknowledgments, said, he had to express his regret that he should have been prevented from manifesting the punctuality which he desired to display respecting the invitations of the Goldsmiths' Company; but he knew the excuse which he had to urge would be readily received by an assemblage like the present, viz., the performance of public duty (cheers)—duty, the performance of which rather indisposed him to "much speaking." ("Hear, Hear," and a laugh.) He could not, however, avoid declaring that he knew of no company entitled to more of public respect, than that of which he had the honour now to be the guest. When he considered the antiquity of their institution, the noble use they made of their wealth, their generous exertions in the cause of education, above all, of religious education, and their princely endowments, (cheers)—he felt the highest regard and esteem for this association, the favour of whose constant support he cordially appreciated (cheers); and in carrying those measures which the Government believed were required for the national welfare, the greatest support they could receive was the confidence of those respectable and enlightened classes of whom his company might be considered the most appropriate representatives. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Llandaff returned thanks "on behalf of the Church, which (his lordship said) strongly felt the public advantage derived from the munificent support religious education received from this company."

The Earl of Haddington returned thanks for the Navy, and Sir H. Hardinge for the Army; the Duke of Buccleuch for the House of Peers, and Sir J. Graham for the House of Commons; and Mr. Recorder Law (the Attorney and Solicitor General having previously left) for the Judges and the Bar.

Sir R. Peel gave, "The Prime Warden and the Company," which was received with great warmth.

The company (who, in consequence of Sir Robert Peel's late arrival, did not sit down until near half-past eight o'clock) separated shortly before midnight, the general feeling being that a more splendid entertainment could not possibly be given.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The French journals of Sunday speak of a check as having been received by the French division at Miliana, in the interior of Algeria. The reports of the governor-general are, however, as triumphant as lengthy. The Bey of Tunis is in alarm at the Turkish expedition said to be directed against Tripoli, and fears it may pay him a visit. The French Government, too, displays some anxiety on this score, and some vessels of Admiral Hugon's squadron are, it is said, to sail to Tunis. The possession of Algeria by the French, has immensely increased its commercial intercourse and navigation with the other Barbary states, and whilst formerly the English flag was most seen at Tunis, the French now predominates there, as, perhaps, in a dozen other ports, making quite a commercial revolution on the north coast of Africa. Had Syria fallen under French domination, the progress of this influence would, in a few years, have been alarming.

All other topics or news in the Paris journals of Monday are flung into the shade by an ordonnance, which appears in the *Moniteur*, augmenting the duties on foreign thread and linen. It raises to full 25 per cent., and in some instances to 30 per cent. The report expresses a wish not to include Belgium in the measure, but as the negotiations for concessions in favour of French wine, salt, and silks, were not concluded, the exception in favour of Belgium was suspended.

The Ministerial candidates in the towns of Normandy, and of the Department of the North, trembled for their elections, till the ordonnance augmenting the duty on thread appeared. It has appeared, and the *Presse* of Tuesday admits that it is an augmentation from ten to thirty per cent., the prices of thread having fallen one fourth since the old tariff was promulgated. All agree that the new duty is prohibitive, and as the smuggler demands but twenty per cent. premium, he can set to work. But the market is stocked for at least eight months, and there is no knowing what eight months may produce.

The despatches from Algiers are voluminous. All the Generals announce the readiness of different tribes to submit; but the Chef de Bataillon Bisson, who commands at Miliana, gives a very different account. He marched on the 7th of June with 500 men for Mahil Donar, the chief place of a tribe. For three leagues round he left not a house nor a village that was not burned, carrying away the population captive, loading its valuables on mules, and carrying away 10,000 sheep and 6,000 head of cattle.

All these details, more fit for the *Gazette des Tribunaux* or the *Newgate Calendar*, are given at length in the official despatch. The French commander was marching home with his booty, when those whose homes had been pillaged and destroyed, assembled to the number of 2000, and flung themselves on the French. The latter defended themselves with their bayonets; the Arabs tried to disarm them. Never were foes so inveterate, says the despatch. The struggle lasted half an hour. At length the Arabs, having lost 200 of their number, gave breathing time to the French, who instantly took advantage of it to retreat. But the Arabs followed, and harassed them for two hours, forcing them to abandon the cattle, though the prisoners and the valuables collected on mules were brought to their camp by the marauders. The French lost five or six of their officers, and as many non-commissioned officers killed, besides a number of wounded.

SPAIN.—We have received by express the Madrid mail and papers of the 19th, but their contents are of no importance, as the following intelligence has been received by the French Government, and is thus given in the *Messager*:—"The President of the Council laid before the Cortes on the 20th the programme of the Cabinet. It will maintain the December pronunciamento. The ministry had issued orders for the suppression of the factions in Catalonia. It protests against any idea of a bankruptcy. There was no proposition or vote."

Private letters state that the review on the 19th, in honour of the anniversary of the Constitution of 1837, passed off somewhat coldly. The prolongation of the ministerial crisis, is said to have much impaired the Regent's popularity, and very few

"Vivas" were heard on the occasion. The British embassy was illuminated, but no such demonstration was exhibited at the hotel of the French legation.

The Deputies of the Coalition assembled on the night of the 19th, but their proceedings did not transpire.

The Madrid mail and papers of the 21st, which have reached us by express, contains little news of importance.

In the Senate the Minister of the Interior read the decree nominating Senor Gomez Becerra President of that assembly, upon which Senor Londero resigned the *fauteuil* and pronounced the customary allocution. The other business was confined to matters of local importance, and presented no feature of interest.

In the Chamber of Deputies Senor Fuentesandres questioned the Government as to whether it was in possession of such documents as would enable it to declare that it had proof that a conspiracy existed at Burgos. The Minister of War replied, that he would give an answer as soon as he had obtained the necessary information on that subject. The remainder of the sitting was of no general interest.

A report is in circulation that the Ministry intends to replace General Van Halen, in order to conciliate the Catalonian Deputies, and it is likewise rumoured that that functionary has been requested to resign.

Several journals have announced that they intend to oppose the Government, and our private letters also mention that the new Cabinet is likely to experience considerable embarrassment from the opposition which will be raised against it by the partisans of the Gonzales administration; a course of proceeding which is expected to cause further disunion in the ranks of the coalition.

Several bills which were brought forward by the late ministry are to be withdrawn, especially those relating to the Ayuntamientos and to the provincial deputations.

At the Madrid Bolsa on the 21st ult., twenty-five bargains were done in the Five per Cents, for a sum of 11,400,000 reals, at 29½ for cash, and at 29½ and 30 at sixty and thirty days' date. No other stock quoted.

Exchange on London, at ninety days, 37½.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord DENMAN moved the second reading of the Affirmation Bill, giving the same effect to affirmations as to oaths, in the case of any person who stated that he had a conscientious objection to swearing.

The discussion, in which the Earl of WICKLOW, the Bishop of LONDON, Lord CAMPBELL, the Earl of GALLOWAY, Lord ABINGER, and Lord BROUHAM, took part, ended in the motion being withdrawn, and the whole subject being referred to a select committee on the motion of the Bishop of LONDON.

The Slave Trade Suppression (Hayti) Bill, the Slave Trade Abolition (Argentine Confederation) Bill, and the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, respectively passed through committee, and the reports were ordered to be received on Wednesday.

The Drainage (Ireland) Bill, and the Railways and Conveyance of Troops Bill were brought up from the Commons, and severally read a first time. Their lordships then adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. ROEBUCK, as chairman of the election proceedings committee, appeared at the bar, and reported that John Walter, Esq., had refused the summons of that committee to appear and give evidence before it.

It was ordered, on the motion of Mr. ROEBUCK, that Mr. Walter attend at the bar to-morrow (Tuesday).

A conversation arose on the statements of Mr. COCHRANE and Major BERESFORD, that they had been excluded from the committee-room in which the election proceedings committee held its sittings. The two hon. members regarded this as a breach of the privileges of the house, and appealed to the Speaker.

The SPEAKER was silent, and Mr. ROEBUCK moved that the documents which he had presented should be printed for the use of members only.—Agreed to.

In answer to a question from Lord MAHON, Sir R. PEEL said, that on Friday, the 14th of July, it was his intention to bring in a bill renewing the Controverted Elections Act.

On the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the Poor-law Amendment Bill being read, Mr. FIELDEN spoke at great length against the bill. Mr. LAWSON declared his intention to support the amendment of the hon. member for Finsbury.

The house then divided—

For the amendment	37
Against it	156
Majority	119

Mr. WAKLEY moved the postponement of the first clause until the house should have first decided on the other details of the bill.

After much discussion a division took place.

For Mr. Wakley's motion	74
Against it	206
Majority	132

Mr. B. Wood contended that there was no necessity for the continuance of the Poor-law Assistant Commission. After some observations, the hon. gentleman moved that, in the lines 19 and 20, the words "assistant commissioners" be left out.

A debate and division ensued:—

For Mr. Wood's motion	45
Against it	228
Majority	183

The CHAIRMAN reported progress and the house resumed.

The report of the Customs Bill was brought up and read, and the bill, with the insertion of an amendment by Mr. GLADSTONE, the object of which was to reduce the duties on nutmegs, &c., from one shilling to three-pence, was ordered to be engrossed.

The report of the British Possessions Abroad Bill was brought up and read.

The New South Wales Bill passed through committee.

The Stock in Trade Bill was read a second time.

The District Courts Bill was also read a second time.

The Municipal Corporations Bill went through committee.

The house then adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS FOR IRELAND.—Their lordships sat in a committee for privileges, when the claims of the Earl of Egmont and the Earl of Shannon to vote for the representative peers for Ireland were heard, and determined in favour of the noble claimants.

THE FITZWALTER BARONY.—This case was then called on, and occupied the committee until two o'clock. Mr. Wigram and Sir N. H. Nicholas appeared on behalf of the claimant (Sir Brook William Bridges) to the Baron of Fitzwalter. The Attorney-General attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the crown.

The Municipal Corporations Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved, on the suggestion of the Bishop of LONDON, the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the effect of the administration of oaths in judicial proceedings.

The Tithe Commutation Act was read a second time, on the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE.

The Bill for the Perpetuation of Testimony was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Lord COTTENHAM.

On the motion of Lord Wharncliffe, the Argentine Treaty Bill, the Hayti Treaty Bill, and the Slave Trade Suppression Treaty Bill, were read a third time and passed.

A motion by the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, for the production of certain correspondence relating to the officers of medical charities in Ireland, gave rise to a lengthened debate, at the conclusion of which the noble earl offered to withdraw his motion, but the privilege of doing so was denied to him, and the motion was rejected.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill to prevent inconvenience to counties from the Quarter Sessions Bill coming into operation in the middle of a session. The bill was read a first time, and the noble and learned lord gave notice that on Thursday he would move the suspension of the standing order, to expedite its progress.

Their lordships then adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Captain FITZROY gave notice that on Monday, the 4th of July, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation and examination of persons wishing to be appointed to the command of merchant vessels.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY brought up a report from the Southampton election committee of inquiry, to the effect that Mr. John Benet Luce had not attended the committee to give evidence, in pursuance of its summons. It was ordered, on the motion of Mr. WORTLEY, that Mr. John Benet Luce attend the house on Thursday next.

In reply to Mr. HUME, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the coinage of half-farthings was intended for the use of the colonies, in some of which inconvenience had been experienced from the want of such a coinage.

In pursuance of the order of the day, John Walter, Esq., was called in, and appeared at the bar.

After Mr. WALTER had made his statement, on the call of the SPEAKER, Mr. ROEBUCK moved that John WALTER, Esq., do attend the committee on elections at eleven o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday).

A debate ensued, and on the division the numbers were—

For the motion	223
Against it	77
Majority	146

After much further discussion, the question that the resolution to which the house had come to be communicated to Mr. Walter at the bar of the house was then put and carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to require Mr. Walter's attendance at the bar of the house.

Mr. Walter having come to the bar, the resolution of the house was communicated to him by the SPEAKER, when he bowed and retired.

Mr. ROEBUCK then communicated to the house that Mr. Cochrane had refused to attend his committee, and gave notice that he should move that Mr. Cochrane be directed to attend before the committee on the following day, to give evidence.

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that he should move, when the hon. and learned member for Bath's motion should be brought before the house, that the committee should be discharged.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should move to-morrow that it be an instruction to the committee that no member of the house, except the members of the committee, should be allowed to be present at its proceedings.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Customs Duties Bill was then read.

Mr. JERVIS, after several observations, moved the insertion of a clause providing in all cases where coals should have been shipped to foreign ports, and on which coals duty should have been paid on exportation, that a drawback equal to the amount of such duty should be allowed on all coals as should be re-shipped for consumption on board British steam-vessels.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the clause.

After a debate the house divided—

For the amendment	42
Against it	80
Majority	38

Mr. DUNCOMBE made his promised motion to remove the protective duty on the importation of onion seed. The house divided—

For the original motion	93
For the amendment	63
Majority	30

Under the head of miscellaneous articles, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved to reduce the duty on corks squared for rounding from 16s. a cwt. to 4s.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion, and the house divided—

For the original motion	110
For the amendment	74
Majority	36

On the question that the bill do pass, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the bill was a great improvement on the commercial system of the country; but it did not go far enough. "Whilst, then," said the noble lord, "I cordially assent to the passing of this bill, I deeply lament that a great opportunity has been lost, and great powers have been thrown away; and that, whilst you have been establishing sound principles as to many articles of commerce, the greatest and most important articles have been left out of the tariff, and are still subject to a duty of 30 or 40 per cent., and in some cases even to prohibition."

Sir R. PEEL replied in detail to the observations of the noble lord, and concluded in these words:—"I am not willing to disturb by party crimination or individual censure the acquiescence with which the tariff has on all sides been received, and I will sit adieu with the earnest hope that, doing as little injury as so great a change can be expected to do, it may promote the commerce of the country, and give a new and a wide opening for its industry. This is my earnest hope, and, if such is the result, there will not then be most abundantly repaid." The conclusion of the right hon. baronet's speech was followed by great cheers.

After some further discussion upon the details of the bill, it was read a third time and passed, amidst loud cheering.

On the motion for the third reading of the British Possessions Abroad Bill, Mr. LABOUCHERE brought up the clause, of which he had given notice, to allow the free importation of flour from the United States to Canada.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the clause, which was negatived on a division, the numbers being—

For the clause	83
Against it	160
Majority	77

Mr. M. GIBSON moved that the clause which subjected sugar refined in this country in bond and exported to the colonies to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. be struck out.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion, and the house divided—

For the clause	105
Against it	36
Majority	69

The bill then passed.

The Stock in Trade

and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next. The Duke of WELLINGTON stated that the present Government intended to act up to the spirit of the undertaking of the late administration in respect to advances of money for carrying on public works in Canada.

In reply to a question from Kord KINNAIRD, the Duke of WELLINGTON said that the money which had been collected in virtue of the Queen's letter had been placed in the hands of the manufacturers' relief committee.—Adj.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir R. PEEL, after presenting at the bar papers by command of her Majesty, thus alluded to the conduct of the French Government respecting the slave-trade treaty:—"These are treaties with Texas, respecting which some questions were put to me a few nights ago. These treaties were suggested and concluded with the republic of Texas by the late Government, and, acting upon the general principle that is always followed on occasions of this nature, Her Majesty's Government, seeing that the agents engaged in the negotiations of these treaties had in no degree exceeded their powers or instructions, have felt it to be their duty to recommend their ratification."

Mr. GLADSTONE said, that, in consequence of additional information recently communicated to Government, the duty upon English cement stone in the new tariff would undergo consideration.

Sir R. PEEL (in answer to Mr. Wallace) said, it was not the intention of Government to alter the standard of value in this country.

Lord MAHON called the attention of the house to a petition relating to the drama; and then moved for copies of any communications which have been addressed upon the subject of the drama to the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the course of the present year.—Agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given to-day, by Commission, to the Justices Jurisdiction (No. 2) Bill, the Copyright Bill, the Public-houses Regulation Bill, the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Amendment Bill, and the North American Colonial Association Regulation Bill.

The Duke of LEINSTER and Earl of MOUNTCASHEL presented petitions from the Medical Association of Ireland, praying to be exempted from the supervision of the Poor Law Commissioners.—Lord RADNOV moved for certain returns relative to the importation of corn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL concurred, that the Bribery Bill should be referred to a select committee.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. WALLACE brought forward his resolutions relative to the depression of trade, and the distress which prevailed among the labouring classes. The hon. member gave, at great length, details—unfortunately too well known—of the wretched state of destitution in our manufacturing districts: and the almost utter hopelessness, at present, of any amelioration.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the resolutions; and Mr. M. ATTWOOD spoke of "the cautions" of the ministers; and said "there was a deeper and a greater evil, a danger that the distress of the country should meet with nothing but apathy from the Government."—Lord J. RUSSELL thought the resolution would be useless if passed.—Sir R. PEEL greatly regretted the distress, and said it was not in the power of Parliament to remedy it.—The debate was adjourned to Monday.

Several bills were forwarded a stage. The Mines and Collieries Bill was read a third time, after several unsuccessful divisions, in order to obtain an adjournment of the question. A bill to amend the 1st and 4th Victoria, c. 91, for regulating linen manufactories in Ireland, was read a first and second time, and passed through committee.—Adjourned.

#### IRELAND.

Dublin, June 27.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—The following hasty particulars, as they appear in the *Mail* of this evening, will be read with deep and universal sorrow:—"With unmixed feelings of grief we announce the following deplorable and truly melancholy accident. On Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, while the Marquis of Waterford was driving his young and lovely bride through the grounds of Curraghmore in a phaeton, the horses, high-mettled and spirited, took head, and ran off a distance of nearly three miles, when the carriage was upset, both were thrown out, and, dreadful to relate, the Marchioness's skull was fractured, and the Marquis is grievously, if not fatally, injured. Of the life of the former, we regret to say, scarcely any hopes are entertained. Thus, in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, on the very threshold, as it were, of connubial and domestic bliss and usefulness, the hand of a wise but unsearchable Providence deals its mysterious dispensations, teaching the uncertainty of all sublunar happiness, and showing that the external glories of youth, health, beauty, rank, riches, splendid retinues, or high connexions, give to their possessors no immunity from the sufferings common to humanity in its humblest walks. An express arrived in town at an early hour this morning for the Surgeon-General, Sir Philip Crampton; but he being now in London, Mr. Smyly instantly left for Waterford; and we are sure that all that surgical skill and considerate attention can accomplish will be administered by this able practitioner." Melancholy as these accounts are, there are yet grounds to hope that, under the circumstances, and in the haste with which such statements are usually forwarded, so far as regards the noble marquis himself, the casualty has not been so bad as represented. Indeed, I have seen a letter written from Carrick-on-Suir last night, giving apparently a very circumstantial detail of the sad transaction, in the course of which the writer distinctly affirms that Lord Waterford escaped unhurt; and that her ladyship, on being lifted up, at first made no sign of having received any injury; but that having walked on for about a hundred yards, she fell into a swoon, out of which she did not recover until two o'clock on Sunday morning.

We are happy to perceive by the following extract from the *Morning Post* of Thursday, that the above account is considerably exaggerated:—"The marchioness received two severe cuts, not dangerous, on the head. After having been bled, her ladyship, according to the latest advices, remained composed, and happily without fever, though of course very weak and languid. The Marquis received some contusions, but none of them serious. His lordship has never left his lady's bed-side since the accident. The escape of Lord Waterford was quite extraordinary; he fell between the horses while they were most violent, and that they were furious in no common degree, may be gathered from the fact that one of them is dead, and the other not expected to survive. Lady Stuart de Rothesay, the mother of the noble Marchioness, has been sent for express from Highclere, and intends to set off for Curraghmore this morning."

PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant has caused a circular letter to be issued to the magistrates of the North, on the subject of the approaching anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. Relying upon the good sense of the men of the north, whose experience has taught them wisdom, his Excellency has not issued any prohibitory mandate against processions or party demonstrations. His abstaining from doing so, it is stated in the official communication, "arises from a confident hope and expectation that a spirit of obedience to the laws may lead to a discontinuance of processions of every kind which can tend to excite party and religious animosity, and which have been so repeatedly attended with consequences of a disastrous character."

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN REFUSING TO PAY TITHES!—We have been informed that a Protestant clergyman was processed at the Ballymore Quarter Sessions, at the suit of the Attorney-General, for an arrear of tithe composition, and that his reverence took defence, and was so fortunate as to defeat the first law officer of the crown. Thus, it seems that even the ministers of the church, by law established, are not enamoured of tithes, if they should be required to pay them out of their own pockets.—*Sligo Champion*.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—In a letter addressed to Sir Robert Peel by Dr. M'HALE, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, on the deplorable condition of the peasantry in the west of Ireland, he says, "Numbers in this very neighbourhood, go to bed without tasting a morsel of food during the entire day, and some pass the second, doomed to the same experiment."



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George and the Princess of Augusta of Cambridge, attended divine service on Sunday afternoon in Westminster Abbey.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign office. The council sat two hours.

EARL DE GREY.—The Lord Lieutenant has deferred his departure from Ireland for Baden-Baden till the 16th of this month. Mr. Magenis, private secretary, accompanies his Excellency. The Countess de Grey remains at the Viceregal Lodge till the return of her noble consort.

Her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians took an airing on Monday afternoon in an open barouche and four, attended on horseback by Lord Charles Wellesley and Sir Edward Bawer, the Equerries in waiting. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback at the same time, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians returned to Buckingham Palace soon after six o'clock on Monday afternoon, from his residence at Claremont.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Kent, honoured the German Opera with their presence on Monday evening.

On Monday evening the Earl and Countess of Jersey gave a sumptuous entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George and Princess Augusta at the family mansion in Berkeley-square.

The Right Hon. J. Nicholl, Judge-Advocate General, had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

THE DUCHESS OF BUCLEUGH'S FETE TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.—This brilliant *fête* was given on Tuesday at Whitehall. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a numerous suite arrived at ten minutes before five o'clock P.M. The Queen and the other illustrious personages were met at the foot of the grand staircase by the Duke and Duchess. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the arm of the noble host, and proceeded through the noble hall to the state apartments, and thence to the grand pavilion erected on the Terrace next the Thames. Here the royal party found already assembled, about five hundred fashionables of the first families in the kingdom. After the usual courtesies, the party took their seats on ottomans, or chairs, to be spectators of a boat race by selected watermen. During this period the band of the Coldstream Guards played selections from some favorite operas. The *déjeuner* was a most elaborate, costly, and tasteful display of refinement. The royal table was laid in the principal saloon, whilst other apartments were appropriated for the general company. The party began to break up about seven o'clock.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians and suite, returned to Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock; and afterward her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, with the usual attendants, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday morning, by special license, Viscount Emlyn, eldest son of the Earl and Countess Cawdor, to Miss Sarah Mary Cavendish, second daughter of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, and late Maid of Honour to the Queen. The very reverend the Dean of Carlisle officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a numerous family circle.

The Queen held a Court on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace for the reception of addresses on the throne.

The Bishop of London and a deputation presented an address of congratulation from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the clergy of London and Westminster,

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and a deputation presented an address of congratulation from the Corporation of the City of Dublin, to which her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

Her Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the principal officers of state.

At the Court Ali Ben Nasser, Envoy from the Imaum of Muscat, had an audience of the Queen, introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Protestant Dissenting Clergy of the three denominations presented Addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert.

Her Majesty had afterwards a dinner and evening party.

The Queen Dowager, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meningen and the Hereditary Prince, left her residence, Bushy House, Bushy Park, on Wednesday afternoon for town.

Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, returned with his family to Paris on Saturday night, after an absence on leave for eight months. On Sunday he visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and afterwards went to the King and Royal Family at Neuilly, where he passed the day.

Information has been received at Coblenz, by telegraph, that the King of Prussia had set out for St. Petersburg, and the Queen for Dresden.

The Marquis of Bute has subscribed the liberal sum of 100*l.*, and the Marquis of Breadalbane 50*l.*, to the fund for maintaining the schools established in connexion with the General Assembly of Scotland.

The Earl of Eglington and the Hon. F. Charteris, M.P. left town on Monday last for Cheltenham, to attend the races at Gloucester, of which the Noble Earl and Hon. Gentlemen are stewards.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand the nuptials of Lady Elizabeth de Rede Ginkle, only daughter of the late Earl of Athlone, and Captain the Hon. Frederick Villiers, son of the Earl of Jersey, are to be solemnized in the course of the week after next.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—The total amount of the aggregate average liabilities of the Bank of Australasia in England and the colonies, from April 13th, 1841, to October 12th, 1841, was £510,034. 15s. 8d., and the total assets, £1,271,641. 6s. 2d.

There has been within the last week an extensive issue of new half-sovereigns, dated 1841. They are now to be had at all the banks, and, consequently, the necessity for silver will be in a great measure superseded.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND OARS WAGER FOR A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS GIVEN BY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BUCLEUGH.

Amidst the various aquatic amusements which have been presented for the entertainment of the public there has been none this session more attractive than the regatta of Tuesday last. His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, added to his banquet a treat of no ordinary character as regarded aquatics, and with a desire to afford his distinguished visitors, a grand display of science on the river, gave in honour of her Majesty's coronation, on this its anniversary, a purse of sovereigns to be contended for by watermen of established fame, and so arranged, as regarded distance, that the principal part of the race might be viewed from the lawn and mansion itself in Whitehall. The race was with sixteen pair of oars, three heats, the two first boats in the first heat, and the two first boats in the second heat, being entitled to row in the third and grand heat.

The distance was to start from buoys laid down facing the Duke's mansion up round Feetham's-road, facing the Houses of Parliament, down round Dagleish's-road, and finish at the Duke's. The distance being round over twice. The start for the first heat was very good; blue took the lead, closely followed by stripes, yellow making all the way up a fair third. Blue rounded Feetham's-road half a length in advance, and stripes next, but in coming down against the side the latter fouled the piles of the new Houses of Parliament, and threw themselves all in the rear, and yellow took the second place. Blue continued the lead, winning by four or five lengths. Yellow was second about the same distance in advance of stripes who were third.

The second heat was a sporting heat, and took the attention of sporting men to a much greater extent than the other.

Pink won the heat by six lengths; black second, white third.

Her Majesty arrived shortly after this heat; and the assembled thousands having been informed of this circumstance, every foot of land and craft from which a bird's eye view could be obtained was filled. The whole of the barges which had been moored off were loaded, the river literally covered by small boats of every denomination, and its approaches completely impeded.

At six precisely the men were at their stations, the party consisting of blue, yellow, pink, and black; and although the rowing, in some parts of this heat was splendid, the impediments the men met with, from the want of anything like regularity or management, produced a succession of accidents and foulings, which much detracted from the beauty of the sport.

Yellow, although severely pressed, won by half a length; black was second, blue third. No accidents occurred. A number of the boat's crews remained until dark to witness a grand display of fireworks. The winners were Henry Green, of Vauxhall, and William Hopkins, Horseley-down.

#### WESTMINSTER BRIDGE REGATTA.

The watermen plying at Westminster bridge, on Monday contended for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen inhabitants of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster. The wager was among ten free watermen (five double pairs of skulls, in two heats), the whole of the party starting away for the trial heat, and the four first in being entitled to row for the second or grand heat.

At half-past four the following took their stations for the first heat:—James Howel and John Ellis, green; Edward Howel and J. Jones, jun. yellow; William Campbell and George Campbell, pink; William Spratt and J. Jones, sen., white; and William Windsor and Joseph Kennett, blue. The distance allotted in this heat was from Westminster bridge up round a boat moored off Sawyer's, Milbank, return down the Middlesex shore, round a boat moored off Hungerford, and back to Westminster bridge. The heat was rowed without much change. Pink (the brothers of the champion of the Thames) took the lead and kept it, and after a sharp race between yellow and blue, the former came in second, the latter third, white being fourth, and green fifth.

At half-past six, the combatants having refreshed, yellow, pink, white, and blue started for the grand heat; to row from Westminster bridge down round the police brig off Strand-land, up to Vauxhall bridge, and back to Westminster. Yellow took the lead for a few yards, when pink came up and after a sharp conflict passed them. Blue and white got skull and scull, but the leading boats drew gradually away; pink retained her lead throughout, and won by four or five lengths; yellow was second.

#### FULHAM REGATTA.

A very excellent rowing match took place on Tuesday, at Fulham, amongst the watermen hailing from Putney bridge, many of whom have distinguished themselves as first-rate scullers. The contest was for a purse of sovereigns, liberally subscribed by the nobility and gentry resident at Fulham and Putney. The contest was with nine pairs of sculls in four heats. The two first boats of each heat being entitled to row for the grand heat.

The distance was from Putney bridge up, round a boat moored off the Crabtree, down, round a boat moored off the Broom-houses, up, through the centre arch of the bridge.

Phelps, whose colour was green, won the first prize.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AQUATIC CLUB.—Last week the members of this club held their annual four-oared race for their silver oars and embroidered flag. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather for such amusements, the competitors were not so numerous as on former occasions.

CRICKET.—MARYLEBONE CLUB v. THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.—The match between eight gentlemen and three players of the Marylebone Club and four gentlemen and seven players selected from the several districts of the county of Sussex, was commenced at Lord's on Monday, and terminated Tuesday afternoon in favour of the latter by a majority of 145 runs. This is the first defeat the Marylebone Club has sustained this season.

THE TURF.—The statement with reference to Lancastor having been poisoned, or drugged, previous to his race for the Ascot cup, remains *in statu quo* as far as regards Mr. Kirby. That gentleman has contented himself with making an unsupported assertion. Some one, either at the instance of John Scott—or in the spirit that incites every Englishman to become the champion of fair play, has taken up the question, and thus accounts for the defeat of Lancastor:—"If Mr. Kirby wants to know why he was beaten, I will tell him; the horse had run a very severe race at Chester, when the ground was hard, and having naturally bad feet, suffered accordingly. Mr. Scott had them pared down and bled; but the ground continuing hard, he had not sufficiently recovered, and consequently was not well to run, and as neither the owner nor trainer had tried him, both remained in perfect ignorance as to his merits." This is evidently written by a person in possession of the facts of the case.—*Morning Herald*.

THE CAPECAILZIE.—The "cock of the north," this noble fine plumed *rara avis*, with the capercailzie hens, presented by the Marquess of Breadalbane to the Duke of Hamilton, and placed for breeding in a large curiously-constructed pavilion aviary, near Brodick Castle, has been finely preserved. Last year eggs were placed under moor game for hatching, and as there was no shooting in Arran, and all the game strictly preserved, it is probable that some young capercailzies may be seen in the forests or in the mountains. This season proper care has been bestowed to get more eggs hatched, so that there is a reasonable prospect of this grand and rare species of game gradually becoming abundant, in Arran. The moor-fowl and black game are this season remarkably plentiful.—*Kilmarnock Journal*.

## THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. I.



ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

As the commencement of a series of sketches of the Churches of the Metropolis, we cannot select one more worthy of the exertions of the artist, or the gratification of the reader, than the one of which a view is given at the head of the present article—St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. We need not speculate on the years that have elapsed since that portion of its name which was given it as a distinction became a complete misnomer. We are not particularly disposed “to babble of green fields,” to sigh over the growth and spread of that mighty city which, if it usurps something on nature, yet speaks of the irrepressible energies of man. There is a balance of good in all things; and it may be questioned whether the conversion of country to town has not created more human happiness than would have existed had it remained country still. Bricks and mortar form but a dingy combination; chimneys are less picturesque than waving branches; and hard flagstones are less pleasant to the tread than a green turf enamelled with daisies; and, as a whole, our common street and domestic architecture is about the ugliest and most repulsive on the face of the earth. Yet in spite of all regrets, utility predominates, and use and necessity banish the beautiful. It is a matter in which society obeys its own impulses, as careless of the regrets of poetry as if they were but the echoes of the pipings of Arcadia; and society is right.

But faint as our rural sympathies may be, we do lament that the spread of the great city has been so utterly remorseless and unsparing, that it has left the “sunny spots of greenery” so very few and far between. Some cases we would fain have had left amid the hard and arid expanse of pavement and dwelling, and in those spots we would have placed our CHURCHES. The sanctity of worship seems to require something at least of seclusion; we know nothing that jars more disagreeably with our better feelings than the position of most of the metropolitan churches. Surrounded on all sides by the abodes of men, and hemmed in by their paths, the echoes of feet passing in the ceaseless pursuit of gain, or even of crime, are never silent around their walls. The world, in all its gorgeous pride, or squalid misery, cannot be kept even a pace from their threshold; it seems as if mammon had grudged that even the space they occupy should have been rescued from its grasp and dedicated to Heaven.

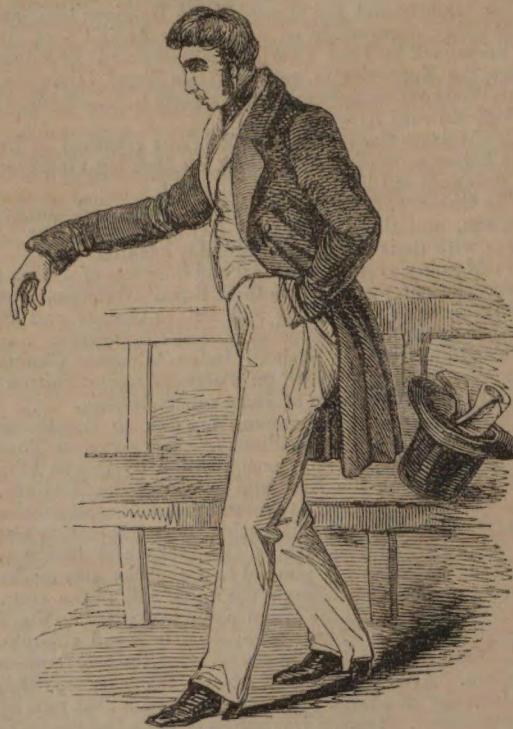
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is no exception to these remarks. It stands in the highway of traffic, and as we look at it, we frequently wish that some portion of the “fields” it once stood in, had been preserved, and that, like so many of the churches scattered over the face of our fair isle, it stood embosomed in stately trees. Its noble portico is worthy of a Grecian grove.

There is nothing very remarkable in its history, except that both it and its predecessor have been peculiar objects of royal munificence. It is dedicated to an Hungarian saint, for what reason has never been discovered, for the origin of the old church, that stood on the same site, is lost in oblivion. That it must have dated far back, is evident from the fact, that there are authentic records of a dispute, in 1222, between the Abbot of Westminster and the Bishop of London, as to which of them had jurisdiction over it: how long it had then been a religious edifice, is not known; but we think it likely that it was then first built, and was claimed by both dignitaries, for it stands on debatable ground, between London and Westminster. It is supposed then to have been a chapel for the monks of Westminster, when they visited their “Convent Garden,” which then extended to it. The pious brethren would stare, if they could visit that “Convent Garden” now! Pleasant and profitable, doubtless, were the walks in the “garden,” and the meditations in the “chapel;” but the time came which deprived the monks of Westminster both of one and the other. They fell to Henry VIII., who with more than his usual consideration in such matters, built a small church on the site of the chapel at his own expense. As population increased, the small church grew smaller in proportion to it, and in 1607 it was enlarged, by the addition of a spacious chancel, built at the expense of Prince Henry and some of the nobility. Time passed on, and this too fell to decay; till, after many expensive repairs, it was taken down, and the first stone of the present structure laid, in 1721. And an elegant building it is, though the praise must be chiefly confined to the portico, the proportions of which are said to have been taken by the architect (Gibbs) from the remains of an ancient temple at Nismes, in France. It was completed and consecrated in 1726, when George I. gave a hundred guineas to the workmen, in addition to 27,441. 10s. 4d., which he contributed to the building, and a further sum of 1500l. for the organ. This is a liberality so creditable to the character of a king not said to have been remarkable for that virtue, that we have thought it unjust to diminish the credit of it, even by the odd four-pence. The whole cost was 69,891l., of which more than 30,000l. was granted by parliament, and the rest made up by voluntary subscriptions.

The portico, as above stated, has been often and justly admired. The effect is injured by the steps being imperfect, the north side of the porch being on higher ground than the

southern; but this being unavoidable is rather a misfortune than a fault. Six fine Corinthian columns support a pediment which contains the royal arms in *bas-relief*. Pilasters of the same order extend round the building. The roof is concealed by a handsome balustrade in good keeping with the rest of the building. It is admired by every one possessed of any taste, and has now the advantage of standing in contrast with the National Gallery, a building which no one with any taste can admire at all. The interior of St. Martin's is not so superior in its arrangement as to leave all other churches behind it, as may be said with regard to its exterior front. The body of the church is the usual quadrangle, the galleries and side aisles divided off by pillars; there is no approach to a nave, and the square form is only broken by the recess in which the altar is placed. The ceiling is richly carved, and the chief beauty of the interior may be said to be the lightness with which the roof springs from the pillars. The fittings up are good and substantial, having that general appearance which speaks the weekly presence of wealth, indicating that the inhabitants are proud of their church, and have no Braintree-like aversion to church-rates, or that they are not wanted to an edifice so royally founded. The living is in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and is held by the Rev. Sir Henry Dukeinfield.

## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. III.



MR. R. COBDEN, M.P.

Mr. Cobden is one of those men of the age to whom enterprise and industry have brought wealth, the Reform Bill gave the chance of becoming a senator, and whom the election of last year converted into one. He is a man of some talents, and extreme opinions; but whatever powers he possesses he is enabled to make use of, by a better command of temper, and a higher bearing as a member of the House, than is exhibited by his special opponent, Mr. Ferrand. We have taken Mr. Cobden this week, not so much from the actual position he occupies in the estimation of the public, as that he is a very fair specimen of the class of men who are considered by many as representing the opinions of the manufacturing interest, though this is not entirely the case. He is also the contrast as well as the opponent of Mr. Ferrand. One follows in the wake of the sentimental school of politicians, who paint the condition of the rural population as a modern revival of the age of gold, and babble of their enjoyment of the green fields and fresh air, as if these gave all things necessary to life; forgetting that breezes are not bread, and that the lot of the farm labourer is not one of idleness and sunshine. Mr. Cobden has no sympathy with such dreams as these, and probably regards cotton-spinning as the natural destiny of the human race, and calico producing as the whole duty of man. Mr. Ferrand has with a most bitter hatred the Anti-Corn-Law League, the men belonging to it, and the publications issuing from it; they and it are alike abominations to him. In the Anti-Corn-Law League Mr. Cobden sees the hope and safety of the nation, and disseminates its principles with all the energy of an enthusiast and the policy of a leader. There are other points of difference between them no less decisive, if not quite so salient; “they could not stall together for the whole world.” We do not contrast the opinions of these men, from any great importance we attach to either of the individuals holding them; but, with some modifications, they are those of two classes, the very Capulets and Montagues of politics, who, if they meet, can “scarce escape a brawl.” The men of land, and the influence land gives them, are not yet reconciled to the presence among them of that class of which Mr. Cobden is so undoubtedly a representative. In the instances of the men of manufacturing or trading wealth who were formerly found in the House of Commons, some modification was undergone, which kept trade at one remove from the nobility of acres, by a baronetcy, or a retirement from business; but now men are found in the House with the very dust of their factories and the air of the counting-house clinging to them; the consequence is a continual jealousy between the two parties, which not unfrequently breaks through the etiquette of Parliament. Thus, when Mr. Cobden drew up the time-table of the House, and specified the hours at which honourable gentlemen might be found coming down in “white waistcoats” from their “dinner parties,” to disturb, and not promote the progress of legislation, there was probably something of the excluded man as well as of the patriot in his denunciation. The “dinners” from which the others came were, he well knew, to him inaccessible; for the social gulf between the two parties is even wider than that fixed by their respective politics; nor does wealth make it passable. The “blue spirits and grey,” of the legislature do not “mingle;” they meet in Parliament only to differ; and if they are jostled together in private life, it is but to “pass by on the other side.” We do not mean to imply that these conventionalities are much regarded by Mr. Cobden; a man of his cast of mind is probably indifferent to them; but a knowledge that the feeling does exist between the two classes may add a little bitterness to political differences, and in the affair above mentioned, we thought it was slightly perceptible.

Mr. Cobden sits for the borough of Stockport, and as a debater

occupies a very creditable position in the House. He is a close reasoner, very seldom going beside the question, or losing sight of the main points of his own or an opponent's argument. He has sufficient power of declamation to impart energy to his manner, but he is never led away by it, or falls into that style which invariably meets with the greatest contempt from the House—that of the loud-tongued, empty ranter. He is always well prepared to support his statements, and generally has with him a formidable array of documents, as may be seen by a glance at his hat, in our sketch—that article of dress being much in vogue as an impromptu *secrétaire*, with our legislators, who are not provided, as in the American Congress, with desks. It is a creditable tribute to his abilities, that he generally commands the attention of the House; and if he has failed to convince the Premier of the expediency of the policy laid down by the Anti-Corn-Law League, it is not because the right hon. baronet has failed to listen to him. In short, his style, matter, and manner of speaking, may be very well conceived by the reader if he takes our description of Mr. Ferrand, and exactly reverses it. Mr. Cobden has no inconsiderable degree of literary reputation; his “Letters of a Manchester Manufacturer,” on Russia, Poland, and Turkey, being well known to those interested in the topics they treat on; he has also, we believe, contributed frequently to “Tait's Magazine.” He is a free-trader in the fullest sense of the word, and advocates short Parliaments, extended suffrage, and the ballot. He is the proprietor of extensive cotton-printing works in Lancashire; he is also one of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He contested Stockport unsuccessfully in 1837, but the last election gave him his seat; and his exertions since have added to his reputation. This is not always the case; for many men have failed in the House of Commons, from whose previous position and abilities the best success might have been predicted.

\* \* \* Colonel Sibthorpe, M.P., in our next.

## DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

We recur to the consideration of this painful and alarming subject with mingled feelings of shame, disappointment, and regret. The accounts from all parts of the country continue to be of the same hopeless and dejecting character as when last we drew the attention of our readers to the starving and destitute condition of the labouring poor; and although we read of the marching and countermarching of our troops, and the prompt and admirable arrangements everywhere made to preserve the peace, yet we look in vain for any grand or magnificent display of charity or fellow-feeling, whilst our “fashionable intelligence” teems with incidents of a less pardonable and less praiseworthy prodigality. The poor begin to have their fireworks as well as the rich; but what a different spectacle is the roof of a blazing barn, which lights the midnight incendiary, driven to diabolical desperation, on his way, —to the *tourbillons* and sky-rockets which nightly conclude the *fêtes* and *galas* on the banks of the Thames! For the sake of peace, for the sake of humanity, we implore that something may be done ere the parliament separate, to assuage the miseries of the starving poor. The hunger that is capable of breaking through stone walls cannot be expected to continue long restrained by those artificial barriers with which the law surrounds the property of the opulent; and if no *cornucopia* can be found to pour forth its abundant stores to appease the wrath of famine, there is, we fear, sad reason in the “signs of the times” to apprehend at least partial outbursts of popular fury. We pretend not to apply any political cataplasm to this disease in our social state. No corn-law or other nostrum have we in store wherewith to divert the cravings of the hungry; but it pleases us much to find that the right honourable baronet at the head of her Majesty's government seizes with anxious avidity every opportunity of informing himself, from disinterested witnesses, of the real condition of the country, and hesitates not to take counsel with men of intelligence and integrity, though it should be proved that they belonged to the Anti-Corn-Law League. For some days past, we understand that a deputation, consisting of gentlemen from Lancashire, has been in town, endeavouring to impress on the government, and the minds of individual members of parliament, the necessity of making some immediate legislative effort to rescue the country from its present deplorable state. The Prime Minister, we are told, received these gentlemen with the utmost courtesy, and listened to their statements with the greatest attention. We annex a few of the facts contained in the relation submitted to the right honourable baronet, and we cannot think for a moment that such a narrative could fail in exciting the deepest sympathy, even in the heart of the profoundest courtier.

In Glasgow.—12,000 persons are on the relief fund, and wages are still falling. In Dundee.—The number of unemployed is increasing every week; wages are falling. In 1836, Dundee consumed weekly 150 head of cattle, or 7800 in the year; in 1841, 98 weekly, or 5090 in the year; in 1842, 71 weekly, or 3692 in the year.

In Accrington (Lancashire).—Out of a population of 9000 persons, not more than 100 are fully employed. Families are known to have subsisted for many days on boiled nettles, with a little meal sprinkled upon them.

In Marsden, near Burnley.—Out of 5000 persons 2000 have become paupers, and most of the remaining 3000 are on the very verge of pauperism. The poor-rate is 1s. in the pound per month. The farmers and all other rate-payers are fast hastening to ruin.

In Bolton.—The poor's-rate in the township of Great Bolton, in 1836-37, was £3951; 1839-40, £8950; 1840-41, £12,750; 1841-42, £10,740; and for the next six months not less than £10,000 will be wanted. To prove the depreciation in the value of the property of Bolton, the fact need only be mentioned, that out of the rated rental of £86,000 a-year, only £30,000 is paying to the poor-rates, the remainder being either empty property, or the occupiers are unable to pay the rates.

In Stockport.—Many thousands are totally without any means of living, except from the hand of charity. The poor's-rate is rapidly increasing. Last year it was 6s. in the pound; this year 10s. at least will be paid. The Guardians are £5000 in debt. A rate of 2s. now, does not yield more than a rate of 4d. produced four years ago, which proves the amount of unoccupied property, and the depreciation in the value of that which is occupied. No prudent man will take any property in the town for the purposes of trade, lest he should be ruined by the increasing burden of the rates. The evil thus progresses and accumulates, and the once flourishing town of Stockport is becoming a desolation.

In Wigan.—Many families remain in bed during the day, because hunger is less intolerable when the sufferer is in a recumbent position. Great numbers are out of employ, wages are falling, and the future appears darker than the past or the present.

In Prescott.—Out of 1100 householders in this town of 6000 inhabitants, 200 were recently summoned in one day for non-payment of the poor's-rate, arising from inability to pay. A watch movement, a few years ago worth 30s, may now

be bought for 4s. 6d., although the material of which it is made has fallen little, if any, in value.

In Saddleworth.—From an accurate survey made in December, 1841, there were 55 farms without tenants; 26 mills were unoccupied; and most of the rest were working short time, and great numbers of the people were without employment. Since that period matters have been gradually growing worse.

In Sheffield.—The poor's rate in the township of Sheffield, in an average quarter of 1836, amounted to £162; the quarter ending June, 1841, £541; the quarter ending June, 1841, £1836; the quarter ending June, 1842, £253. The whole town seems hastening to ruin; the number of the unemployed is constantly increasing.

In Leeds.—The township of Leeds contains 80,000 inhabitants, and there are 10,000 persons who have been supported from a relief fund, but which is now exhausted. The distress in the other townships is equally great. Hands are discharged every week in all departments of trade. The winter is looked forward to with painful apprehension by all considerate persons. The employers are sinking rapidly into decay in large numbers, and the means of employment are weekly reduced.

In Nottingham.—The poor's rate for the year ending March, 1841, was £4963 16s. 7d.; March, 1842, £7277 14s. 6d.; increase in one year, £2313 17s. 11d. Persons receiving parish relief in 1841, 4453; in 1842, 7038; increase in one year, 3485. In the Midland Counties, where the hosiery trade is carried on, more than one-third of the population are unemployed.

In Leicester.—One house in the glove trade paid £500 weekly two months ago; now they pay only £200, thus employing about 600 persons fewer than before. Other houses have also diminished the number of their workmen in about the same proportion. Bodies of men parade the town, begging, having a leader, at whose command they march or halt. A troop of horse has been lately introduced into the town to preserve the peace.

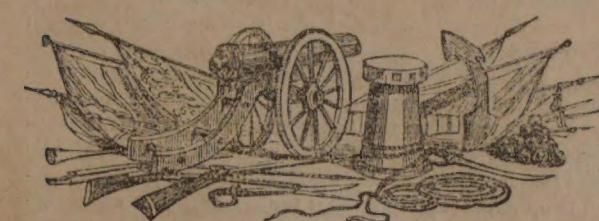
In Beaminster (Dorset).—Within three months, and within six miles of this place, not less than from twenty-five to thirty fires have occurred, chiefly the work of incendiaries, proving the poverty and discontent of the unfortunate labourers.

In Manchester.—Such is the depression of trade, and the poverty of the people, that grocers, butchers, drapers, and provision dealers have stated in a public meeting that their trade has fallen off one-third, whilst on what they do sell their profits have greatly diminished. Bread is bought by thousands of persons in quantities so small as a half-pennyworth or a pennyworth. The soup charity has kept many alive; and at four o'clock in the morning hundreds of poor starving creatures crowd round the door, waiting till six o'clock, when the distribution commences, that they may have an early supply. The sufferings of the people are so great, that private charity is unable materially to alleviate the distresses they endure.

Details such as the foregoing might be increased indefinitely.

The following account is from a correspondent at a village called Barnoldswick, where the people went out in crowds of 50 and 60, with sticks in their hands, and peremptorily demanded relief at the residences of the opulent, which caused great alarm. Our correspondent says:—

Where these persons went the population is very small, and some of the more timid, it would appear, have applied to government for assistance, and Captain Jones of the 61st, and his company, and a detachment of the 11th Hussars from our barracks, were ordered to Barnoldswick on the 7th and 14th June, Tuesday being the day when the relieving officer pays the poor. Two of the magistrates were also on the spot, but no riot took place. A company of the 61st, from Burnley, occupied our barracks during the absence of Captain Jones's company. As I have not heard that the soldiers are ordered to attend there to day, I apprehend that all is quiet.



#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**NAVAL OPERATION.**—The Penelope frigate, of 46 guns, was taken into dock, at Chatham last week, when several shipwrights were immediately placed on her, and commenced the operation of cutting the frigate in halves, for the purpose of converting her into a steam-ship. The fore part of the ship having been brought up to the mark allotted, left a space between the two parts of the ship exactly 62 feet, which will lengthen her to about 190 feet. She is to have in her two engines of 650 horse power, and to have engine room for 600 tons of fuel; complete stowage under hatches for 1000 troops, with four months' stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 450 men, and is to be armed with 20 guns of the heaviest calibre, besides carronades. The Penelope, when complete, will be the finest war-steamer in the service.

**WOOLWICH.**—June 27.—The Geyser steam-frigate, Commander E. J. Carpenter, sailed yesterday for Deal, to make experiments with her large 68-pounder guns at long ranges. The Black Eagle steam-vessel left Woolwich at the same time for Deal, with Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., First Naval Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir William Gage, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Captain Sir William Symonds, the Surveyor of the Navy, on board to witness the experiments. The Lightning steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander George Snell, is expected to leave Woolwich for Deal in the course of the day, with Mehemet Ali's magnificent 130 pounder gun, to test its capabilities for long ranges on land.

**CHATHAM.**—The Tenedos frigate is ordered to be fitted out as a convict bulk for Bermuda, as soon as possible, so that she may arrive at her destination before the winter season sets in. The Cleopatra is expected to leave in a few days, and the Talbot will sail from Sheerness about Friday next for Portsmouth, where she will remain a week or ten days before proceeding for China. Mr. Johnson, surgeon of this yard, has been superannuated on a pension of 13s. per diem; and Dr. Warder, from Sheerness, is appointed in his place.

**PORTSMOUTH.**—The Satellite, 18, Commander R. F. Gambier, has been taken out of the basin, and is now alongside her bulk, the Dryad. She is getting equipped very rapidly, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The Pique, 36, Captain H. Forbes, has been taken into dock. She is picking up her hands very fast, and might ere this have been more than manned had every man who wished to join her been accepted.

There is now not the slightest difficulty in procuring volunteers for the navy, and all the best sailors prefer it to the merchant service. It is only when a captain, who, perfumed like a civet cat, has a horrible antipathy to smoking, and would deprive Jack of his chief luxury, and who employs the men in polishing shot and other frivolous and useless work, gets a command, that the blue jackets hang back, and there is any difficulty in getting a ship manned when so commanded. Happily there are but very few such officers in the service.

The Cleopatra, 26, Captain C. Wyvill, and the Talbot, 26, Capt. Sir Thomas Thompson, are expected here from the eastward in the course of the week.

The Alban steam-vessel, Master Commander J. King, sailed on Monday afternoon for Gibraltar with a detachment of sappers and miners.

**PLYMOUTH.**—June 28.—The Dasher steam vessel, Master Commander R. White, arrived here on Monday from Weymouth. The ship Moffat is chartered at Deptford to take 390 male convicts to Australia, from the hulks at Portsmouth and this dockyard. The Rev. H. B. Illingworth is appointed chaplain to the Madagascar, 44, Captain Foote, on the coast of Africa.

**NEW MARINE BARRACKS AT WOOLWICH.**—It was stated at the time Colonel T. A. Parke, C.B., was appointed commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, that he would strongly recommend to government the propriety of having more extensive barracks erected for the accommodation of the troops placed under his command, which would remove the inconvenience attending the billeting of the surplus number above what the present quarters will conveniently hold on the inhabitants of the parishes of Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton. It was consequently at first contemplated to add temporary wings to the present buildings, as the ground was held on lease by government, and had only about forty years to run. Recently negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the ground by the agents of government, and this desirable object having been attained, it is now contemplated to erect spacious and commodious barracks for the officers and men belonging to the Woolwich division of Royal Marines. According to the progress of the present arrangements, the new barracks are to be built nearly in the middle of the present parade ground, leaving a space at the rear which will be enclosed by a high dead wall, on the same line with the present west wall, which is surmounted with iron railing, and attached to the guard-mounting rooms for the officers and men. The front of the new barracks will be to the east, and command a most beautiful and extensive view of the windings of the river Thames below Woolwich; and as they will be erected on vacant ground, the present barracks are to remain for the accommodation of the usual number of men belonging to the division. When the new barracks are completely finished and fit to be occupied, the old barracks will be taken down, and the space on which they now stand form part of the new parade ground.

**MARINE INSTRUCTION.**—A circular has been issued from the Royal Marine Office, announcing that, with a view to the adoption of an uniform system of gun exercise at the several divisions of the Royal Marines, identical in its details with that practised in the Royal Navy, the Admiralty have directed that one captain, two sergeants, one corporal, and two privates from each division be selected for embarkation on board the Excellent, for the purpose of instruction, and that, having gone through the necessary course, they be appointed to instruct their respective divisions. The several commandants are to be held responsible that their divisions are fully instructed in this very important part of their duty; and, finally, after the 1st of January, 1844 (by which period an opportunity will have been given for instruction), no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, will be considered eligible for embarkation until he has passed through the necessary training.

**CHATHAM, &c.**—Detachments belonging to the following regiments, viz., the 2nd, 17th, 22nd, 40th, 41st, and 94th, have received orders to embark this day for Bombay. Friday, a general court-martial assembled in the Barracks for the trial of Ensign and Quartermaster Kirk, of the 18th Regiment; Colonel J. F. Love, R.H., 73rd Regiment, president. The court consisted of four majors, seven captains, one lieutenant, and one ensign. The trial is still going on. Dr. Warden has been appointed surgeon at Chatham Dock-yard, vice Johnson, who retires, and Dr. Anderson, at Rochester, surgeon at Sheerness, v. Warden.

**NEW REGIMENT.**—The authorities contemplate raising a new regiment, to be designated the 100th Foot, and Winchester has been named as the place where it is to be organised. The arrangements for this addition to her Majesty's land forces are expected to be completed by the end of next month.

Major-General Sir Octavius Carey has returned to Cork and resumed the command of the troops serving in the southern district.

The service companies of the 67th Regiment are under orders to return home from Canada. Lieutenant H. J. V. Kemble (son of Mr. Charles Kemble) has been appointed Acting Paymaster to the depot companies of the 67th, in succession to Ensign Westropp, recently promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 20th Regiment.

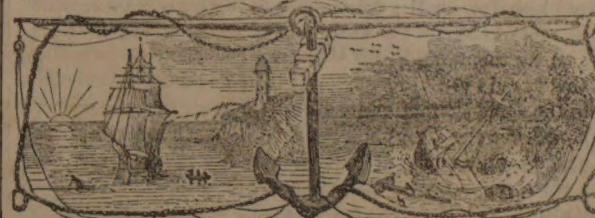
Major Harrold, of the 74th, has joined and assumed the command of the depot companies of his regiment now at Cashel, and Major Crawley has left the depot preparatory to embarking to join the service companies in Canada.

The head quarters of the 33rd depot, under the command of Major Galloway, marched from Buttevant for Waterford on Monday.

The 56th Regiment from Canada, and the 69th and 76th Regiments from Nova Scotia, will be home in a few weeks; the former, the 56th, from Quebec, may be expected to arrive at Cove in the Resistance troop-ship, in the course of a few days.

The Albion troop-ship, which sailed from Cove on the 9th ult., having on board drafts for the 14th and 43rd Regiments, &c., for Canada, was spoken on the 9th ult., lat 48, long. 21, by the Kilblain, arrived at Liverpool.

The reserve companies of the 20th Regiment, under the command of Major Smith, embarked at Cove on Monday, per William IV. steamer, for the Isle of Wight.



#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**THE BURNING OF THE GEORGIA.**—Within the last two or three days further accounts have been received relating to the loss of the ship Georgia, belonging to London, which, it will be recollected, was destroyed by fire while on her homeward passage from Calcutta, and of the safety of her commander, Captain Mitchell, and five of the crew, who were reported to have perished with the unfortunate vessel. The ship Thomas Sparks, arrived at St. Katherine's Docks about three weeks since, having on board the remaining crew of the Georgia. The fire was confined beneath her decks till the second day after the Thomas Sparks coming up, when it broke forth and speedily consumed the vessel. Mrs. Mitchell the wife of Captain Mitchell, together with two of the seamen's wives, supposing their husbands had been lost with the ship, as was reported, went into deep mourning, which they continued until Wednesday last, when the gratifying intelligence was brought

to them of their safe preservation. They are at present residing at Shields. The vessel's loss is estimated at £8000.

We learn from the *New York Commercial Advertiser* of the 3rd of June, that the British brig Stephen, Hensall, from Newcastle, for Pietou, ran foul of an iceberg when 31 days out, and received so much damage that she was abandoned. The captain and crew took to the boats, were picked up by the John Romilly, from London, for St. John's, New Brunswick, and afterwards transferred to the American brig China, Small, and arrived at Picton on the 28th May.

**ROTTERDAM.**—June 23.—The mail-packet Ocean, Capt. T. C. Hast, has just arrived from London, having had an excellent run of only twenty hours. The Marquis of Tweeddale and several families of distinction were on board.

**ANTWERP.**—June 24.—The British steam-ship Sobo landed about seventy passengers and six carriages from London yesterday; and the Rainbow, this morning, one hundred and twenty passengers and eight carriages. Her passage occupied sixteen hours and a half, notwithstanding very strong winds.

The General Steam Navigation Company's packet Ocean, Captain T. C. Hast, landed her passengers and her Majesty's mail from Rotterdam at the Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, on Monday morning. The same Company's steam-ship Rainbow, Captain Fife, arrived shortly after from Antwerp.

The General Steam Navigation Company's new steam-ship Trident, left the Company's Wharf at Poplar, on Saturday evening, for Edinburgh, with upwards of one hundred passengers and a full cargo.

The great earthquake which produced such fearful havoc at St. Domingo on the 8th of May last, was felt on board the Levenside, Captain Campbell, which arrived here on Tuesday. The ship was then about 70 miles from the island. The sensation on the minds of the sailors was, that the ship had got aground on some unmarked rock, and the second mate got out the lead. The true cause, however, occurred to Captain Campbell, and an entry to that effect was made in the log. The shock lasted about two minutes. Although the ship was much agitated, no injury was done to her.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

On Monday forenoon another ship, the Alexander Baring, 505 tons register, Capt. Hall, was cleared out at the Custom House, for the newly-acquired British settlement, Hong-Kong.

**THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT HAYTI.**—In the late earthquake at Cape Hayti, the American Consul and all his family perished by the fall of his house; Mr. Thompson, the English consul, happened at the moment of the shock to be out riding, but on hastening home, found that his house was utterly destroyed, and his wife, children, and servants all killed in the ruins. On the arrival of the Tweed steam-packet at Hayti, on the 14th May, she found that out of a population of nine thousand in number, four thousand had been destroyed, and property to the value of one million of dollars wholly lost. The town of Samana and Port Platt on the east, Port Paix, Gonaives, Nichola Mole, Port-au-Prince, and many others, have been equally sufferers.

**THE FIRE AT HAMBURGH.**—A private letter just arrived from Hamburg states, that the amount already received for the sufferers from the late fire is more than sufficient to build up a magnificent town, much larger than that part of which has been destroyed. The writer of the letter alluded to states that the inhabitants are very far from grateful to the English, for the liberality they have displayed. On the contrary, they seize every opportunity of loading them with curses and execrations, charging them with having been the authors of the conflagration; and this they attribute to the jealousy of the English at the rapidly increasing commercial prosperity of Hamburg, and their fears that ere long it would rival London.

#### CHESS.

##### WHITE.

K P two squares  
K B P two  
K Kt to B 3rd  
K B to Q B 4th  
B takes K Kt P ch.  
Kt to K 5th ch.  
Q takes K Kt P  
Q to R 5th ch.  
Kt to K B 7th  
Q to K 5th ch.  
Q takes Rook  
Q P one square  
Castles  
R takes P  
R takes Kt  
Q B to K Kt 5th  
Q to her B 3rd  
K to corner

K P two  
P takes P  
K Kt P 2  
K Kt P 1  
K takes B  
K home  
Q to K B 3rd  
K to K 2nd  
Q takes Kt  
Q interposes  
K Kt to B 3rd  
Q Kt to B 3rd  
Q to K B 3rd  
K B to Kt second  
B takes R  
B takes B  
to K 3rd ch  
Q mates

Solution to problem No. 1, in our last week's paper.

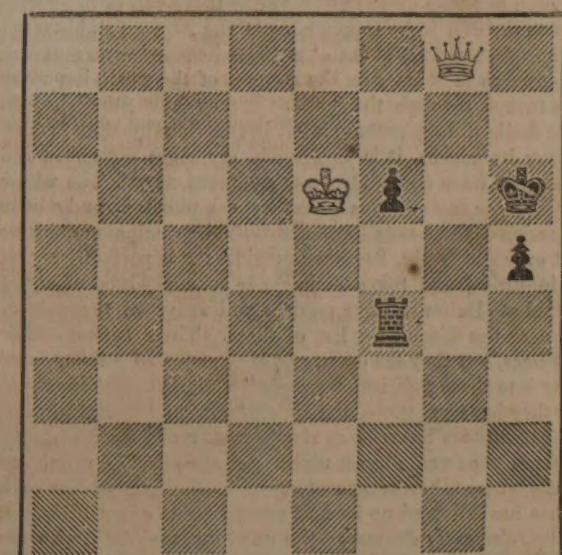
WHITE.  
B to Q Kt 7th ch.  
R to Q B 8th ch.  
Kt to Q B 7th mates

BLACK.  
R takes B  
R interposes

##### PROBLEM, No. 2.

White to move and mate in three moves.

##### BLACK.



##### WHITE.

The solution to our next.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, and the PUBLIC, are respectfully informed, that a Grand Performance of the celebrated STABAT MATER of ROSSINI, from the Original Score, produced with the greatest success at Paris, Vienna, Milan, and all the principal Theatres in Italy and Germany, will be presented at Her Majesty's Theatre, on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY 6. The following eminent Artists will assist on this occasion:—Signor Lablache, F. Lablache, and Giorgio Ronconi, Poggi, Gusso, and Rubin; Mesdames Persiani, Molini, Ronconi, Gramaglia, and Fazzolini.—The Chorus will be increased to ABOVE ONE HUNDRED VOICES.—The Orchestra will include Messrs. Dragonetti, Lindley, Anfossi, Tolbecque, Nadaud, Baumann, Barret, Harper, Platt, Ribes, Rousset, and the rest of the Orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The whole under the direction of Signor Costa.

Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Pit and Public Boxes, 5s.; Private Boxes, Pit Tier (Four Persons), £2 2s.; Ground Tier, £3 3s.; One Pair, £2 2s.; Gallery, 3s. 6d. and 2s.

Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MDLLE. RACHEL. THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, and the PUBLIC, are respectfully informed that MDLLE. RACHEL will make her LAST APPEARANCE this season on MONDAY next, July 4, when will be performed Racine's Tragedy of BAJAZET. Atalide, Mdlle. RABUT; Zatine, Mdlle. LE-MAIRE; Zaire, Mdlle. MARIE LEBOUX; Bajazet, M. TOUSSAINT; Acomat, M. BREVANNE; Osmir, M. FELIX; and Roxanne, Mdlle. RACHEL. To conclude with a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, in one Act (by M. PERRON), entitled LE PECHEUR NAPOLITAIN, in which Mdlle. GUY STEPHAN and M. PERRON will dance the original Tarentella.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 26.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.

TUESDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Peter.

THURSDAY, 30.—King William IV. died, 1837.

FRIDAY, July 1.—Day 16 h. 28 min. long.

SATURDAY, 2.—Visitation B. V. M.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*The Genius of Solitude.*—Too vague, wild, and dreamy, but indicating talent of an order that in more sober productions we may yet be happy to enlist.

*A Subscriber,* Dudley, who asked a question some time since, will be kind enough to repeat it.

*The Immensity of Creation* in a future number.

*A Critic and Admirer,* Belgrave-square.—Original tales when the autumn or reading season commences.

*T. F.*, Devonport, had better apply to a bookseller, who will order the part in his next monthly parcel.

*W. C.*—The wrapper will not go post-free. He must get some friend to apply to our publisher for it.

*Z.*—Booksellers and others who supply the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must have their wrappers in their parcels from London.

*T. F.*, Islington.—We are ready to receive proposals and estimates for engravings from all first-rate artists, at 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street, on Mondays, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.

*W. M. S.*, Warrington.—The Colosseum Print, or "London at one view" will be ready at the end of six months from the commencement of the paper. All who have seen the Colosseum in Regent's Park may have some idea of the view we mean to give.

*Walter Jones.*, Leominster, should apply to his news-agent, and if he finds the fault is with the Post-office, he should write to the Postmaster-General.

*A Lover of Science,* Warrington.—The song of "To-morrow" is excellent, but we must have new songs, if any.

*Mundus,* Regent's Park, is answered in another part of the paper.

*G. Wilkins,* Wix, will see that the markets are this week inserted, and will continue. This part of our information is supplied by a gentleman well known in the commercial world, and may be relied upon as accurate. G. W. had better have the edition by Saturday's post.

*G. Fritche,* Derby.—His information is insufficient. The adulteration of bread by bakers in large towns is shameful, and deserves exposure.

*Leon.*—All right.

*A Subscriber* from the first, Bagshot.—His "Scraps" will be acceptable.

*C. P.*, Headon.—The engravings in each edition will be precisely the same.

*Cicare.*—We will try and find room in our next.

We are rather surprised some subscribers should suppose the wrapper which we have just given was in place of our Colosseum Print.

We have received many letters complaining of the non-receipt of the wrapper. We can only say, on application to our publisher, a sufficient quantity will be given to all vendors, and subscribers to this paper. As the wrapper is not stamped, they cannot be forwarded post-free. Country booksellers must have theirs enclosed in their regular parcels from London.

Thanks to the New York Sun for a file of American news.

Cambridge Grand Installation.—Next week, July 9, our paper will be embellished with splendid engravings of this national ceremony. To prevent disappointment, persons should order this paper a few days previously.

In answer to many applications, we decline tendering the engravings for any books published in the English language.

Those Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which were out of print are now reprinted, and any of the back numbers may now be had by order of all newsagents.

The First Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing Five Numbers in a handsome wrapper, price 2s. 6d., may now be obtained of all newsagents.

\* \* \* The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will find a rich pictorial treat in our next number, artists of the first distinction having been engaged to illustrate the Cambridge Installation.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

THE committees appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the compromises that have prevailed where petitions have been presented against election returns, and other malpractices which are said to have existed at the said elections, are attracting no small share of the public attention. Mr. Roebuck, though by no means a Hercules, has certainly undertaken an Herculean labour in his attempt to purify the House of those corruptions which have cast a stain on its dignity, and a reproach upon its character. There may be much difference of opinion as to the means employed—there can be none with regard to the evil to be remedied. If the Augean stable must be cleansed—and truly it doth "smell to heaven"—we must not be too nice as to what are the sources of the purifying river that is turned through the mass. It may have its springs in private feeling, in personal pique, in individual jealousy; but, whatever its source, it is flowing in the right direction, and therefore we have no wish to see the current stayed. The whole series of these transactions is rather complicated, and a little explanation of them may be needful. The principal committee is that over which Mr. Roebuck presides; it is perfectly secret in its inquiries, and takes cognizance of every kind of abuse practised at elections. Our readers will spare us the pain of going over the disgusting list of them. There are two other committees, but they are open, and confined more strictly to an inquiry into those political "crosses" called compromises; as far as they have yet gone, the appointment and proceedings of these committees have given rise to most undignified personal squabbles, renewed almost nightly, on the effect of which we have elsewhere taken occasion to remark. But the House in each instance has followed up its first resolution to compel inquiry, and the *reluctantes dracones*—the unwilling members, who are themselves implicated—have received the "order" of the Speaker to attend and give evidence, though perchance it was to be against themselves. Throughout the agitation of this question,

we must say that Sir Robert Peel has shown considerable firmness, in following up the course he first adopted, though it may be questioned whether that course was not rather hastily resolved upon. At least such seems to be the opinion of many influential members of the Conservative party, of which the speeches of Sir R. Inglis may be taken as the expression. The members who are, as it were, impeached by the inquiry complain loudly of the unusual mode of investigation; its secrecy is strongly denounced, and its whole proceedings are compared to those of the Inquisition and the Star Chamber, two tribunals never to be named to English ears without exciting a feeling of honest indignation. But must not the objections of the culprit to the tribunal that sits upon his misdeeds, be taken with some allowance for his motives for protesting against it? Is he the best judge of what it ought to be? Is it certain that any mode of inquiry would be exactly pleasant or acceptable? These are "questions to be asked," and we confess we do not see any satisfactory answer to them. To extraordinary evils we must apply extraordinary remedies; and the degrading practices we would rather allude to than define are allowed by all parties to have attained a height almost appalling. The ordinary powers of the law have hitherto failed to reach them, and it is almost of necessity that other means should be resorted to. If Parliament cautiously guards itself against making that extraordinary expedient a precedent, and confines it to the present occasion, or one identical with it, we do not see the danger from it which some seem to apprehend. We have no fear that the practice of the House of Commons will ever be adopted by our courts of law, whether criminal or civil; there is a spirit abroad among the people that will utterly forbid the possibility of such a consequence. As we understand it, then, these inquiries are intended to procure the materials for further legislation, and there are numerous difficulties in the way of obtaining them in any other manner. Without giving Mr. Roebuck credit, then, for motives of unmixed patriotism (no one who is aware of the intense personal enmity between him and Mr. Walter of the *Times*, an enmity that has risen to the "horse-whipping point," could give him credit for that), we regard his exertions as leaning to the public good, in, least, tending to stamp such abuses with public reprobation, and, therefore, we are content to see the House of Commons pursue the course it has adopted. The shrinking of the sufferers ought not to be regarded any more than the aversion to the probe which may naturally be expected in a patient in whom the surgeon has discovered a festering and dangerous wound; the process may be painful, but the object in view is health and healing.

When Shylock is summoned before the Duke's tribunal to pursue his suit against the Merchant, for the forfeit "pound of flesh," and is asked what reason he can adduce for his unexampled malignity, Shakespeare, who

"Knew all qualities with a learned spirit,  
Of human dealing,"

makes him reply,

"An OATH, an OATH, I have an OATH in Heaven!  
Shall I lay perjury upon my soul?  
No, not for Venice!"

Let it be granted that this was but the excuse of a man predetermined to obtain revenge, yet it contains a just tribute to the binding power of an oath, especially when we reflect what was the wealth of "Venice," and that the Jew was a character to whom the attainment of wealth was the great object of existence. The bill lately introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Denman, for the purpose of relieving various sorts of religionists from the obligation of making oath in courts of law, and substituting an affirmation, has raised much discussion on the question, which, however, is not a new one. In reasoning upon it, we have no wish to go into the theological arguments that might be raised on the interpretations of the texts, "swear not all," and "let thy yea be yea, and thy nay, nay." Were society what it ought to be, the injunction would require no enforcement, the divine word would want not the addition of human enactments. But legislation deals with men as they are, not as they should be; and the dreary fact that there are temptations to do wrong, to violate truth, and disregard the common word that passes between man and man, compels the law to meet the evils that might result from that indifference, by all the precautions that can be suggested. Among these the most powerful has been found to be an oath; in proportion to the number who look on it with holy reverence, those who dare to disregard it are few. We do not see that the abolition of that obligation would tend to the attainment of the great object—truth. The relaxation that has been granted hitherto, applies principally to the Society of Friends, a body remarkable for the high tone of moral feeling that prevails among them, and with whom we conscientiously believe that the "yea is yea" indeed. But it by no means follows that giving the same exemption to other and more ill-defined sects, would produce the same good results. The difference between the private statements of parties, and the reservations they make when put on their oaths in court (a difference known to every attorney or counsel), appears to us to decide the question in favour of the existing system.

Among our dramatic and musical notices will be found a dispersion of portraits of eminent masters and performers, which will perhaps surprise some of our readers, and, we presume, amuse all. They are only a few of a series which we intend scattering at random, without text or comment, among our general musical and dramatic reports. Our reason for this may require explanation to our country subscribers. The portraits in question, it will be seen at a glance, are all burlesque; they are copies, not from any published engravings, but from a number of busts and models cast by a French artist of the name of Dantan—an artist who has made high celebrity by his droll, but ever-faithful, reflections of public characters, and of the marked traits and characteristics of distinguished men. He has fortunately selected only persons of so much renown, that they are universally known, and require no illustration of the pen. What, for instance, could be said of Lablache, Liszt, Costa, our subjects (as the surgeons say) in the present number, that would make them more familiar to our readers than their fame has made them before. It is true that we could occupy our space with memoirs of which the materials would be hackneyed, although the manner might be original: but as the

likenesses are all comic, and intended in the drollest spirit of good-humoured illustration, a grave article of information would neither be seemly towards the composer or performer, nor consistent with the peculiar style of the portraiture—a style as famous and as much admired, both in Paris and London, as anything within the range of striking modern caricature. Like the sketches of H. B., the portraits are unique, and will pop into interstices between our musical and dramatic papers, with an appropriateness of position which few will cavil with, and a distinctness of personal character which all will recognise at a glance. Of course our remarks upon this subject apply to the comic portraits alone.

## MYSTERIOUS MUNIFICENCE.

It must have struck every one tolerably observant of things as they go, that there are moral epidemics as well as physical ones. They have their day and disappear, to give place to other forms of the same folly. To pass over that horrid sympathy with some atrocious instances of crime, which leads to an imitation of it, as a thing too serious to be spoken of slightly, we find many other forms of a feeling somewhat similar, which we can afford to laugh at, as containing in them something of the absurd. We have lately observed frequent indications of a practice which the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to pray may become universal and continuous; it would supersede the necessity of the income tax. How many paragraphs like the following have our readers lately remarked in the daily papers, headed "Advertisement?" Our specimen is from the *Times* of Tuesday last. "The Paymaster-General acknowledges the receipt of the following sums of money from anonymous correspondents, which have been placed to the credit of the public; on the 28th of May, 1842, £50, inclosed in a letter dated London; on the 27th of June, 1842, £500, inclosed in a letter dated Bath." This announcement, added to others of the same kind which have preceded it, have, we must fairly confess, completely puzzled us. Who are these mysterious givers of alms to an exchequer avowedly empty? Five hundred pounds is a sum which is no joke to give, though we can imagine that the receiving it would be a very good one—one of the few good jokes too that we should think none the worse for repetition. We are as much at a loss to divine the motives for the act, as to discover the doers of it. It cannot be notoriety, for they court concealment; they "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," or would blush if fame should ever get their names into her trumpet. Who, we repeat, are these voluntary taxers of their incomes at a heavier per centage than the law requires? The great bulk of the nation, we fear, will only give up their "seven-pences" on the same ground which made Falstaff refuse his reasons, viz., "on compulsion." How different is the feeling of these individuals of mysterious munificence who so cheerfully anticipate the tax-gatherer! We are rejoiced to think that there is an El Dorado somewhere, and nooks and corners into which the distress of the country has not yet penetrated. The moiety of a "cool thousand" is handed over with apparently as much indifference as the fifty, and is just as coolly and courteously acknowledged. It is only one way of disposing of so many light sovereigns, the trouble of changing which was too much for a millionaire to encounter in this sultry weather? If so, it is as ingenious a mode as that hit on by the Irish gentleman, who boasted that he always passed a bad shilling by putting it between two halfpence and giving it to a beggar. But we fear we must leave the motives in the obscurity the parties have thrown around them. The next difficulty is, who can they be? and here we are lost in a sea of conjecture; we can only state who we think they are *not*. It is not ourselves, to begin with; we are almost equally sure that it is not Joseph Hume; and we would venture to exempt Peter Borthwick and Horace Twiss from all suspicion of it. With these exceptions, our readers are at liberty to choose from the whole population of London and Bath. One last hypothesis strikes us: there may exist retired functionaries of the Exchequer or War Office, reminiscent of some capriccio movements terminating in a diminuendo passage with regard to the public funds, which they performed "in their hot youth, when George the Third was King," and their consciences being awakened at the eleventh hour by the tales of public distress and embarrassment, they have resorted to restitution as their best means of atonement. We do not offer this as a fact; we "only suppose the supposition." Heaven forbid we should raise the veil, even were it in our power to do so, since their fits of abstraction have escaped detection by Mr. Hume and the auditors.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—INDIAN MAILS.—The following notice is exhibited at the General Post-office, St. Martin-le-Grand, and the several branch offices:—"The next mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, via Falmouth, will be despatched on Thursday next, the 30th instant. Many mistakes having occurred with letters addressed to India, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, and Alexandria, it is requested that all letters intended to be sent by the route of Falmouth shall be marked *via* Falmouth. If not so marked, they will be retained to be sent by the overland India mail, which is conveyed under the new convention through France, and forwarded from Marseilles in British packets once a month, which will be made up here on the 4th of July. The letters intended to be sent to India, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and Alexandria, *via* Marseilles, by the French steam-packets sailing from that port on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of the month in the ordinary French mail from London, should be addressed *per* French packet. Letters to Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, and Alexandria, 1s. 8d.; newspapers, 2d."

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The select committees appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the late and preceding elections in the borough of Belfast, Southampton, and other places, have frequently assembled in their respective committee-rooms, from time to time during the last week, and examined a number of witnesses, but of course nothing can be known of the results until the reports of these committees have been laid before the House.

CLIMBING BOYS.—This act (the 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 85), which prohibits any young child climbing chimneys, came into operation yesterday. By the 3rd clause, no child under the age of 16 years is to be apprenticed to a chimney-sweeper. The indentures of chimney-sweepers are, by the 5th section, to cease after to-day. The construction of chimneys and flues is provided for, and the penalty for deviation to be paid by every master-builder or other master workman who build the same, is fixed at no less than £10 or more than £50.

**SURREY SESSIONS.**—The general quarter sessions for the county of Surrey, commenced on Tuesday at the Court-house, Guildford, before G. T. Nicolsen, Esq., chairman; Earl Lovelace, Sir J. Easthope, M.P., Colonel Challoner, and a number of other justices. The calendar contains the names of 32 prisoners for trial. John Smallpiece, Esq., the county treasurer, reported the state of the county finances, and said that the last rate, with other items, had produced the sum of £17,925 1s. 7d., and he had since paid of that sum £8,753 15s. 8d., leaving him at present a balance of £9,171 5s. 11d. There were, however, outstanding accounts amounting to £11,036 12s. 9d., which would leave him a deficit of £1865 6s. 10d., besides the current expenses of the quarter, and he should, therefore, require a rate for the usual amount, 2d. in the pound. The motion for a rate to that amount was then agreed to.

**ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA IN NINE DAYS.**—The steamship Columbia, Captain Judkins, reached Liverpool on Tuesday, after the most rapid passage ever made from America to England. She is the bearer of New York papers of the 15th, Boston of the 16th, and Halifax of the 18th; from the latter port she made the run in nine days to Liverpool. The Britannia arrived out in Halifax in eleven days.

**ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.**—**BRISTOL**, Wednesday, June 29th.—The Great Western, Captain Hosken, arrived in King's Road, from New York, at eight o'clock this morning, having sailed from that port on the 16th inst., thus performing the voyage in twelve and a half days. She brings ninety-nine passengers. The news by this conveyance is of no great importance. It appears that the boundary and other important questions submitted to the commissioners on the part of the United States government, were in a fair train, and the next mail steamer will, in all probability, bring some decisive news on the subject.

Tuesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, it was observed throughout the metropolis with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. The Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock, and the bells of the different churches rang merry peals during the day.

**MAN DOGS.**—Notices have been affixed to the Police Courts throughout the metropolis, cautioning persons having dogs, to have them properly secured or muzzled; all dogs being found at large unmuzzled, the police have strict orders to destroy.

**RUMOURED DEATH OF THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.**—It was generally reported at the clubs on Tuesday evening, and the rumour was very general at the west end, that his lordship's death had taken place at Naples, where he was residing with the Countess.

**THE LATE LORD RODNEY.**—At an early hour on Wednesday morning the mortal remains of his Lordship were removed from Sir Charles Morgan's residence in Pall-mall, for interment in the family vault at Old Alresford, Hants.

**DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH LITTLEDALE.**—This venerable ex-judge expired on Sunday last, at his residence in Bedford-square, in his 75th year. He was the eldest son of Henry Littledale, Esq., of Eton House, Lancashire, by the daughter of —— Wilkinson, Esq.

**DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART.**—We regret to announce the demise of Sir William Young, Bart., M.P. for the county of Bucks, on Monday, at his seat Wighersden House, Bucks, in his 36th year.

**DEATH OF SIR EDW. W. C. ASTLEY, R.N.**—This gallant officer died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on Monday last, in his 53rd year. He was first lieutenant of the Royal Sovereign yacht, when that vessel conveyed the Duke and Duchess of Kent to this country, three weeks before the birth of her present Majesty.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENLEY.**—This gallant officer expired suddenly on Saturday night, in the shop of Mr. Slack, in the Strand.

**DREADFUL FIRE.**—A most destructive fire occurred about three o'clock on Thursday morning, on the premises belonging to Mr. Ramsey, a painter, situated at No. 13, Bermondsey Wall. An alarm roused the family to a sense of their danger, and by the time they had made their escape, the whole of the premises presented a most awful appearance. Before the engines arrived, so rapid had been the ravages of the fire, that it had extended to the immense range of premises belonging to Messrs. Cotton and Owst, hoop-benders, on whose premises were deposited many thousand loads of hoops, which soon ignited and blazed forth in an indescribable manner. The flames being shifted by the wind, simultaneously set light to the undermentioned buildings:—No. 12, Bermondsey-wall, belonging to Mr. Mansell, chemist; No. 11, the Golden Fleece, public-house; Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Salisbury-lane, belonging to Messrs. Carver, Robertson, and French; Nos. 42, 43, 44, and 45 opposite, belonging to Messrs. Honeyman, Goodacre, and Moore, all of which are greatly damaged, and all uninsured. When the fire had reached this spot, the firemen were in hopes that all fear of it extending further was at an end, but all of a sudden the roof and party walls of Messrs. Cotton and Co.'s premises fell in with a tremendous crash, and instantly after the flames shot forth with increased violence. About four o'clock the wind shifted, and the flames were blown right across the street to Crosby-place, setting fire to the private house belonging to T. Bramley, Esq., which is partly demolished; it then laid hold of Capt. Page's residence, being No. 3, which is considerably damaged; No. 1, belonging to Mr. Wheeler, is partly consumed; No. 2, Mr. Fleming, is quite down; No. 4, Mr. Little, potatoe merchant, quite down; Messrs. Landels' granaries, No. 14, Bermondsey-wall, totally destroyed, with an immense quantity of corn; Mr. Spry, baker, No. 15; Mr. Saunders, cookshop-keeper, No. 16; and an uninhabited house, all three quite destroyed. Many of the above houses are uninsured.

**LATEST PARTICULARS.**—Throughout the whole of Thursday night and Friday morning, two large floating engines have been kept in constant operation, pouring an immense stream of water upon the still burning ruins. The loss is estimated at about £20,000.

Another fire broke out at about two o'clock on Friday, on the premises of Mr. Neal, potatoe salesman, Bermondsey street, which was not extinguished until the building had become one heap of ruins.

**MELANCHOLY DEATH.**—On Tuesday morning information was sent to Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, of the melancholy death of a gentleman residing in Cloughall-place, Kent-road, of the name of Butler, and connected with a firm in Tower-street, who was drowned whilst bathing in the large bath in Addington-square, Camberwell, on the banks of the Grand Surrey Canal, on Monday evening.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning

#### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

**OVERLAND MAIL.**—The French telegraph conveys the following news brought by the Indian mail, which left Malta the 26th, and reached Marseilles the 29th. On the 16th, General Pollock joined Sir R. Sale at Jellalabad, re-establishing on his

march the authority of Thorabaz Khan Sullopoora. He was to march on Kabul as soon as he was joined by Colonel Boulton. General England had re-united troops, forced the passes, and joined General Nott at Kandahar. Captain M'Kenzie had arrived at Jellalabad, with offers from Akbar-Khan to release the prisoners on conditions. The answer was not known. Elphinstone died on the 23rd of April. China news is of the 19th. On the 10th of March the Chinese, 10,000 or 12,000 strong, tried to retake Ningpo, while another force attacked Chinghae. In both instances they were repulsed with considerable loss.

[We expect many drawings and illustrations from China, which we shall not fail to present to our readers in our next paper, of July 9th.]

The Queen honoured the Duchess of Gloucester with her presence on Thursday evening, at her residence, Gloucester House.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are not expected to prolong their visit to her Majesty beyond the middle of the ensuing week.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to leave Apsley House, on Sunday morning, for Cambridge.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge will shortly join the 17th Lancers at Leeds, of which regiment his Royal Highness has recently been appointed Colonel.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland arrived in town from Sion House, on Wednesday evening. Their Graces are expected to leave Northumberland House to-morrow for Cambridge.

The late Countess Dowager of Galloway died, on Thursday, at her residence, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, in her 68th year.

Sir John H. Seale, Bart., has been appointed colonel of the South Devon militia, vacant by the death of Lord Rolle.

**EARL OF LEICESTER.**—The venerable Earl (better known as Mr. Coke of Norfolk) expired on Thursday morning at Longford-hall, Derby, at the great age of 89.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—On Thursday afternoon the distribution of the prizes among the successful competitors in the various classes, at King's College, took place in the theatre of that establishment, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, delivering the prizes with his own hand to those pupils who were fortunate enough to be ranked among the more meritorious students.

**CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**—Richard Thornton, Esq., one of the governors of Christ's Hospital, has presented to that institution the munificent sum of £2000 Three per Cent. Consols, being the amount of the verdict obtained by him in the Gurney affair, with upwards of £690 added from his own purse to complete the purchase.

**INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.**—A public meeting of booksellers, publishers, and authors, was held on Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the enormous and increasing evil of the foreign printing of British literary works, and for adopting such measures as might seem expedient for putting a stop to the same. Among the gentlemen present we observed the Messrs. Longman, Mr. A. Spottiswoode, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. James, author of "Richelieu," &c., Mr. Horace Smith, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Poole, Mr. T. Hood, Dr. A. T. Thomson, Lord W. Lennox, Sir C. Morgan, &c.

**GERMAN OPERA.**—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the King and Queen of the Belgians, and their suite, honoured the performance of *The Hugonots* with their presence: the house, we are happy to say, was a bumper.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—The celebrated *Stabat Mater* of Rossini was produced last night at this house, the principal parts devolving on Fraulein Lutzer, Madlle. Pacini, Sig. Mario, and Herr Staudigl. It is a splendid composition, and was most admirably performed. So many pieces were execrable, that it may almost be said to be repeated twice over; and Lutzer and Staudigl added fresh laurels to their vocal fame. It is to be repeated. The *Stabat Mater* is also announced for a grand morning performance on Wednesday at her Majesty's Theatre, when Rubini, Lablache, Persiani, and Frezzolini, with the principal performers of the opera, will take part.

**HERR BREUNIG'S MATINEE MUSICALE.**—This German artiste gave a morning concert on Thursday at Saville House, Leicester-square, for the purpose of exhibiting the qualities of his harmonica-piano, which he has just brought from Vienna. The instrument is in appearance like the ordinary grand piano, but possesses the novel advantages of sustaining, strengthening, diminishing, or modifying the sonorous vibrations produced by the percussion of the hammer (as in the ordinary piano) by a current of air acting upon a set of reed-stops placed upon the piano. These and other peculiarities, which our limits will not permit us to enumerate, were displayed in various pieces executed by Herr Breunig, especially in selection from Meyerbeer's *Robert the Devil*, the *adagios*, above all, deriving a very felicitous effect from the instrument, played by Staudigl, who himself accompanied three very fine *morceaux* of his own composition, which he sang with his wonted excellence; its alternate swelling and falling tones mingled most pleasingly with his rich notes.

Miss Kemble, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Balf, left town for Dublin, to fulfil her last engagement with Mr. Calcraft. It is understood that Miss Kemble will perform at Covent Garden Theatre till Christmas, when she will retire from the profession.

Auxhall Gardens open on Wednesday next: under Mr. Bunn's management.

**IRELAND.**—The Tipperary Special Commission was opened at Clonmel on Tuesday. Lord Chief Justice Pennefather, in his address, stated that "it was shocking to humanity to be informed that there was hardly a crime of violence that was not perpetrated almost with impunity in the country."

**THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.**—The following bulletin has been issued: "Curraghmore, Tuesday, 12 o'clock.—Lady Waterford passed a tranquil night, is sensible of all surrounding objects, and is progressing as well as can be expected.—(Signed)—J. F. Purcell, M.D., John Briscoe, M.D., Josiah Smyth, M.D., John Cusack, M.D."—A letter written several hours after the foregoing had been posted says, "I am happy ably." Wednesday's report is still more favourable.

**THE RUSSIAN FLEET.**—Thursday the steamship Jupiter, Lieut. D. C. Waters, R.N., arrived from St. Petersburg. Waters reports, that he sailed from Crotstadt on the 21st of June, and subsequently passed, off the south-east end of Gothland, the Russian exercising squadron, nine sail of the line, two large frigates, and two corvettes.

The Board of Admiralty has ordered two new ships of the line, the first to be called the Prince of Wales, of 110 guns, and the second, the Princess Royal, of 90 guns, to be built at Portsmouth, and they are accordingly already on the stocks. It is a fact appearing from returns to Parliament, lately printed, that the postage revenue for January, 1842 (£100,380), under the penny rate, equalled within 3 per cent. that for January, 1840 (103,623), under the fourpenny rate.

**CITY.**—Friday evening. A decided improvement is to be noticed as having taken place in the English market, Consols leaving off at 91 1/2 for the opening ex-dividend. Reduced 91 1/2. Bank Stock 166 1/2. India Bonds 25. Exchequer Bill old 41 43, and new 45 47 premium.

**FRENCH POST OFFICE AND LONDON NEWSPAPERS.**—"Boulogne, July 1st.—This case, on account of the French Post Office, which has attempted to suppress the long practice of forwarding expresses by couriers on horseback, and for which the courier of the *Morning Post*, *Morning Herald*, and *Morning Chronicle*, was a short time since condemned by the Court of Boulogne to pay a fine of 150f. and costs, has been reversed by the Court of St. Omer, to which superior Court an appeal was made. This court has acquitted the courier, Vivier, without costs. We have not yet received a copy of the judgment, but hope to get it by next express."

**LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.**—A few days since, Sir John Paul, of the bank of Strahan and Co., Strand, sent £1000 in notes to the Bank of England for 1000 sovereigns. Upon getting them home and weighing, 27 were found deficient in weight. They were sent back with the request that they might be changed for gold of the proper weight. The Bank refused. Sir John Paul immediately ordered his solicitor, Mr. Cookney, of Lamb's Conduit-place, to serve the Bank with a notice of action; upon the receipt of which the Bank sent to Sir J. D. Paul and arranged the matter.—*Globe*.

**GOLD COIN.**—A statement of the amount of gold coin tendered at the Bank of England and its branches, in the year ending 31st day of December, 1841, together with the amount rejected as light:—

London .....	£12,230,975	£3,263,820
Branches .....	7,463,789	1,007,245

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Bank of England, June 27, 1842.

**LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—At a meeting of the proprietors held on Friday morning, it was agreed that the directors should be empowered to purchase the Warwick and Leamington Railway; and that, in order to provide funds for that purpose, they should be empowered to create, from time to time, such number of new shares, and under such terms and conditions, as they should think fit.

In the bill filed in Chancery against the Wigney family, there are no less than 46 defendants, many of them minors. Eight attorneys are at present working at it: it will remain perhaps in court 20 years, and the costs amount to £5000.

**THE NEW CITY LAW COURTS.**—The intention to reconstruct the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, will be carried into immediate effect. Upon the termination of the present sittings, workmen will immediately commence pulling down the present courts in Guildhall-yard, and where the new courts are to be situated.

**CLERKENWELL.**—**VIOLENT ASSAULT BY THE MASTER OF THE ISLINGTON WORKHOUSE ON ONE OF THE PAUPERS.**—Mr. James Ellis, master of the Islington Workhouse, who had been convicted and fined at this office about a month ago for assaulting one of the paupers, was charged with violently assaulting Charlotte Marchiam, an inmate of that establishment. The assault was proved, and Mr. Greenwood committed the defendant for trial. Bail was afterwards accepted for his release.

**MARLBOROUGH STREET.**—A few days ago a tall, slim, smartly-dressed young man, who gave the name of Frederick Isambiel, obtained a summons against Miss Thyrza Sumner, a young lady residing at Oatlands Farm, Surrey, for having torn his coat at Dubourg's Hotel, Haymarket, and for having, as alleged, so beset him with her matrimonial advances as to render it necessary for him to seek the protection of the law. Thursday the young lady's guardian, Mr. Haynes, of Oatlands Farm, and a solicitor, attended before Mr. Hardwick, to answer the complaint. Long personal disclosures and recriminations were entered into, and a whole volume of love-letters was produced in court—the end of all which was, that, Mr. Hardwick decided upon dismissing the case, and leaving the complainant to his remedy, if he had any, in some other court.

**QUEEN SQUARE.**—Robert Cleverley was charged with indecently addressing Miss Eliza Davis and her sister, on Wednesday evening, while taking their walk on Millbank, and fined the highest penalty, £5, which was paid.

**INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.**—William Scott, a linendraper's shopman, whose debts were upwards of £300, contracted in six years, was opposed, yesterday, in his discharge, by a Mrs. Kerby, and he was remanded for four months from the vesting order.

Henry Elmore, son of Mr. Elmore, the horse-dealer of Piccadilly, whose debts amount to about £800, also applied to be discharged, but the case was adjourned to serve a creditor, and further bail refused.

**THE CONVICTS FRANCIS AND COOPER.**—The above two unhappy criminals now under sentence of death have been visited daily by the Rev. W. Carver, the ordinary of the gaol of Newgate, since the chaplain and sheriffs communicated to them the day fixed for their execution. They both attended the chapel to hear the morning service. The murderer Cooper has, within the last few days, assumed a more subdued demeanour, and he attentively and respectfully listens to the spiritual instruction of the ordinary during the time that gentleman is engaged with him. Occasionally, however, in the absence of Mr. Carver, he breaks out into menaces and expressions of a coarse and violent character against the police. But these paroxysms are no sooner over than he expresses his deep regret and contrition for what has occurred. From the statements made by Francis, it would appear that he now views his conduct in a very different light from what he did when he was first committed to prison. Yesterday being the last day usually allowed for convicts under sentence of death to see their friends prior to execution, both the wretched men were visited by several relatives, and the scenes at parting, as might be expected, were of a most distressing character.

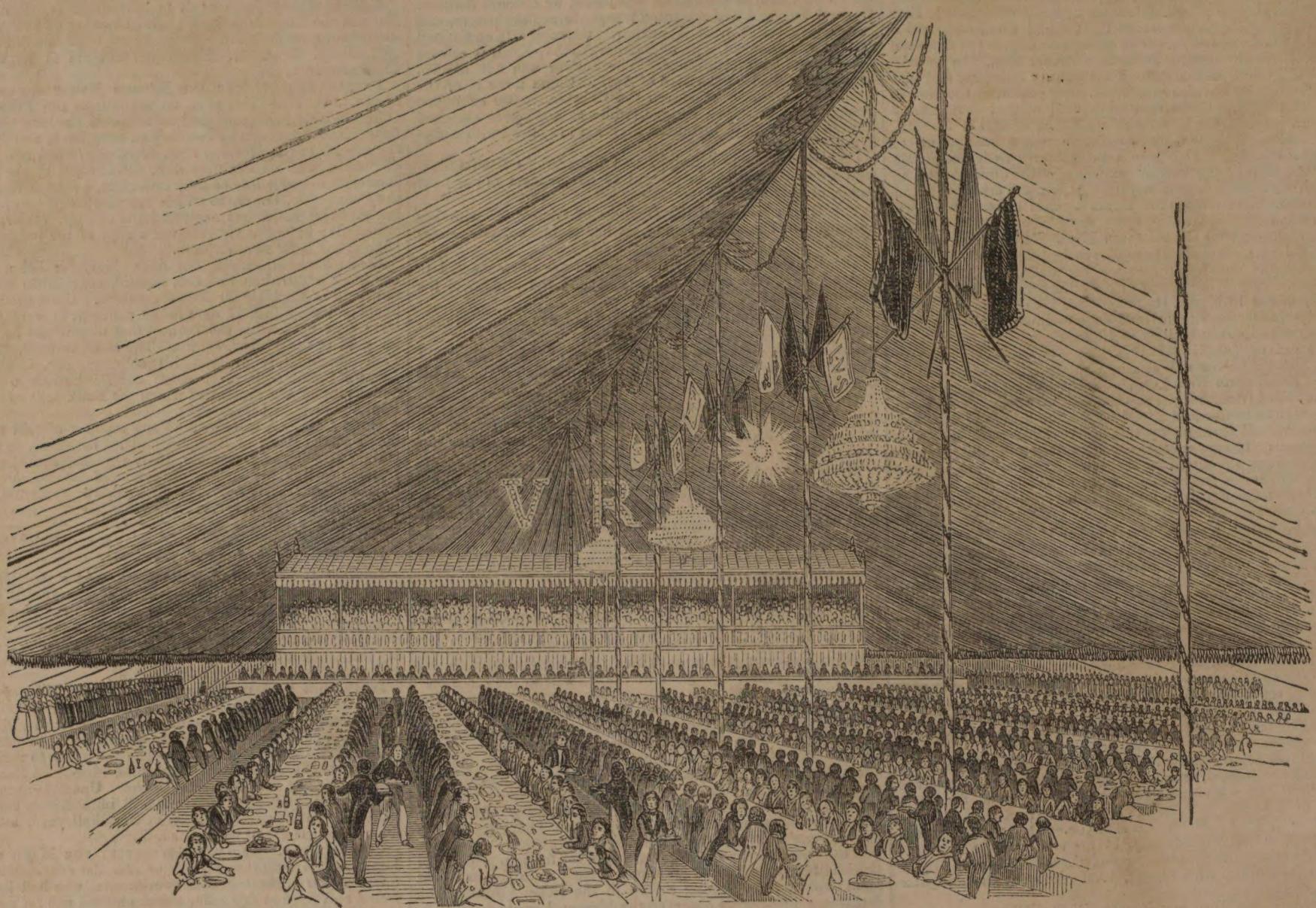
**FRANCE.**—The French papers contain nothing but election news, which only tempts with accounts of the furor got up everywhere in France against this country.

**HURRICANE.**—The *Courrier de Lyon* gives an account of a terrible whirlwind on the 24th ult., at and in the environs of Chauvailles, in the Soane et Loire, which unroofed most of the houses of the town, scattering the tiles and slates like so many feathers, and making the tall chimney of a steam-engine bend like a reed. In its course it destroyed the crops and vegetation to a vast extent, dilapidated whole forests, and rooted up many trees. The whole country was covered with wreck and ruin of every description.

**SPAIN.**—Madrid papers and letters of the 22d ult., which have reached us by express, contain little intelligence of interest.

The Regent introduced on the 22d the new Ministers to the Queen and the Infanta, who received them most graciously.

**HAMBURGH.**—The total amount of subscriptions towards the relief of the sufferers from the late fire, received up to the 15th ult., was three millions of marcs banco, about 4,800,000f.



GREAT DINNER TENT AT HIGBURY BARN.

## ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.

We this week present to our readers spirited and faithful illustrations of the Licensed Victuallers' Grand Annual Festival, which took place on Wednesday, at Highbury Barn; and next week we shall add to our present designs an engraving of the noble institution which the festival was held to aid. We have selected these illustrations to meet the expressed wishes of a very large and influential class of the community, involving many thousands in number, and a vast amount of respectability and wealth; and, moreover, we have thought it right to catch the spirit of our public festivals generally, and to indicate to our country readers the way in which these metropolitan celebrations are got up and conducted. The particular instance of the *fête* on Wednesday became imposing from the circumstance of one trade in London being able to enlist in the cause of a single charity connected with it no less than 2000 visitors, supporters, and friends, to promote at an annual festivity the growth and accumulation of its decaying funds.

The dinner took place under a large marquee raised in the garden. There were eleven oblong tables, which extended the whole length of the marquee. There was one cross-table at the upper end, at which were seated the chairman, members of Parliament, governor, trustees, committee, &c. All those tables were crowded at an early hour, and side-rooms were, besides other marques, provided for company, and they were very fully attended. About the grounds there were also crowds of visitors. There was provided a gallery above the chairman's, or cross-table, for the ladies, and it was crowded with very elegantly dressed company. A military band was in attendance, stationed at the side of the chief marquee, and it continued to play during dinner, and afterwards at intervals. The weather was uncommonly favourable, the day was brilliant in every respect, so that crowds of cheerful countenances were seen on all hands.

Robert Hanbury, Esq., was in the chair. On his right were G. Byng, Esq.; Robert Hanbury, jun., Esq.; Captain Polhill, M.P., &c.; and, on his left, B. Wood, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Captain Rous, M.P.; Charles Madox, Esq.; J. T. Clement, Esq.; and many of the Directors of the Licensed Victuallers' Fire and Life Office. Amongst other gentlemen present were D. W. Wire, Esq., Dr. Sheridan, R. Knox, Esq., Messrs. Bryon, Greaves, F. Ward, J. Wells, and other past Governors and Chairmen of the Institution.

The cloth having been removed, *Non nobis Domine* was admirably given. The vocal performers were Messrs. Ashton, Martin, Healey, Wallis, Walker, J. Price, Rake, Morgan, Morley, Bell, Frost, and Smith.

The chairman then proposed the first toast. He said he had the gratification of giving "The health of her most excellent Majesty, Queen Victoria, the Patroness of the Licensed Victuallers' School." He was quite sure that they would join with him in gratitude and exultation that her Majesty's excellent life had been preserved; that they would, with him, think it matter of just rejoicing to every true-hearted Briton. (Loud applause.)

The toast was received with three times three, followed by loud applause.

The anthem of "God save the Queen" was then admirably given.

The chairman next gave "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal."—Three times three and loud applause.

Glee—"Here's a health to the Prince," which was beautifully and most harmoniously given.

The Chairman gave "Her Majesty the Queen Dowager," which was very warmly honoured.

Glee—"Health to Queen Adelaide."

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, said he did so with the greatest pleasure. It was "The health of the Duke of Sussex."—(Loud applause.) He was quite sure, in honouring such toast, they would not forget the debt of gratitude they owed to the illustrious duke as the liberal and distinguished patron of their Institution (immense applause), nor to remember that his royal highness was also the liberal patron of almost every charity in the metropolis. (Continue I applause.)

The toast was received with three times three, followed by loud and long continued applause.

The "health of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the remaining branches of the Royal Family," was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

Song by Mr. Morgan—"The Coronation," which was given with all that point and humour for which this talented gentleman is known to be distinguished by all who ever heard him.

The Chairman next proposed the health of "Captain Rous and Captain Polhill, in connexion with the Navy and Army," which was drunk with great applause.

Captains Rous and Polhill respectively returned thanks.

The Chairman next proposed "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' Society." (Loud cheers.) After the children of the School had made their appearance, he would take occasion to make a few remarks respecting the excellent institution they were met to support.

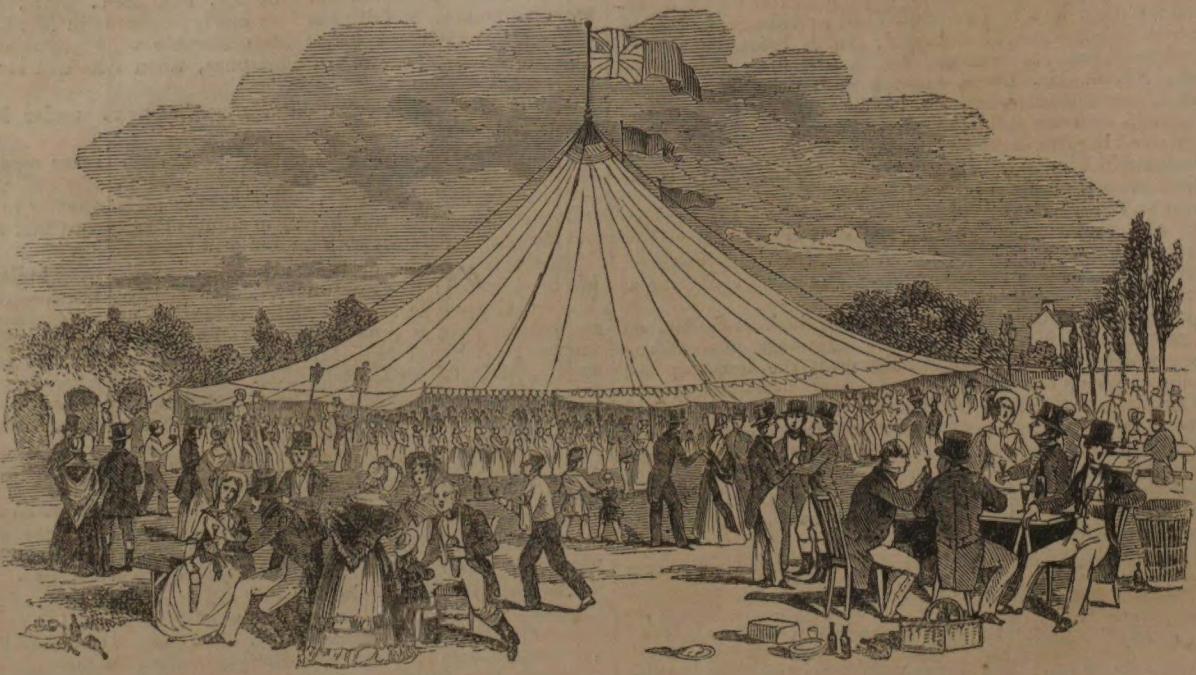
The toast was drunk with great applause.

The children of the school were then introduced, and ranged on several tables in such a manner as to enable as many as possible of those present to obtain a view of them. The remarkably healthy and happy appearance of the children drew forth expressions of admiration from the vast assemblage, and afforded the most conclusive evidence of the great attention and care bestowed on their health and comfort, as well as their education.

An address was then delivered by the two senior boys, one of whom was situated at the top of the table, and the other in the centre of the marquee; after which the children generally sang an appropriate hymn.

Mr. Blake, the secretary, then read the list of subscriptions, which amounted in all to no less a sum than 2200 guineas. This being concluded, the Chairman said—the children still remaining on the several tables—that it now became his duty more particularly to advert to this most noble charity. He could most sincerely assure them, that he never more deeply felt his own deficiencies to fulfil the duties of chairman than he did upon the present occasion; but he, nevertheless, most earnestly hoped that their admirable institution would not in any way suffer on account of the feebleness of its advocate upon the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) The children who had just passed before them, he expected, had spoken in far more forcible language than any expressions he could use. He here addressed them with confidence—because he addressed them as parents; on that ground he hesitated not to call on them to support this institution. (Applause.) He had one day last week visited the school, and

he had the happiness of stating that every department of it most highly gratified him. From that visitation he must bear testimony to the excellent selection made of those who had to superintend the management of this excellent Institution. He had witnessed the great order that prevailed in every department of the Institution; and it was a most gratifying part of his duty to bear his humble testimony to the excellence of the selection and management. The parties selected to fulfil such duty showed their anxiety to perform it, by the judicious and efficient arrangements made to protect the children, and to advance their moral and religious knowledge. They established and enforced the means of preparing the scholars to pass into the world, and to guide and steer them in their progress through life. While visiting the school, he had put questions to several of the children, and particularly to the female children, and he was delighted to say, allowing for the timidity that naturally characterised the female scholars, he was gratified to be able to state that the answers to his inquiries had been of the most gratifying character. (Hear, hear.) He had now to advert to a more painful part of his duty; he had to notice the state of their funds. Looking at a paper that was before him, he found that there were not now more annual subscribers than there were 18 years ago; the life subscribers were not, but the annual subscribers had diminished. He did not complain of these results, for most painfully did he know the depression in trade to which the licensed victuallers had been exposed. He had had, he was sorry to say, almost daily experience of such fact. For thirty years he had been acquainted with the trade, and he was glad to have the opportunity of bearing his testimony to the manner in which the licensed victuallers had conducted themselves, borne the difficulties in their trade, and shown their readiness to contribute to this Institution. If none had so acted, he was quite sure they would do their duty; he hesitated not to believe that each would ask himself whether he had done his duty—whether he had made any sacrifices to promote the advantages of this Institution? If not, he was quite sure that they would not longer delay. It was, in fact, their own cause; for who could say that the day of adversity might not arrive, and thus involve families in difficulties? He would also allude to the occasion of the meeting when a gentleman nearly connected with him, Mr. Barclay, had taken the chair: he had great pleasure in recollecting that upwards of one hundred gentlemen had volunteered to collect subscriptions. He hoped that the result would be satisfactory; he did not doubt that it would be. (Hear, hear.) He thanked the company for their kind attention, and again hoped that the Society would not suffer on account of the want of distinction or rank on the part of their chairman. He, however, could not conclude without ex-



TENT AND GROUNDS—HIGBURY.

pressing the hope that the ladies, whether as mothers or daughters, would exert themselves on the present occasion; and although his wife had not hitherto been a subscriber, he was authorized to put down her name for an annual subscription of five guineas. (Loud applause.)

Mr. B. Wood, M.P., gave the health of the chairman, who returned thanks.

Captain Rous returned thanks for the Members of the House of Commons.

Mr. David Wire, in responding to the toast of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation," delivered an eloquent and impressive appeal in favour of the charity.

Mr. Walter, the governor, acquitted himself with *clat*, in returning thanks for the governor and trustees.

The healths of gentlemen connected with other Licensed Victuallers' Institutions were severally given and responded to, after which, "The health of the Ladies" succeeded, and the chairman and the other distinguished guests retired.

The Governor (Mr. Walter) was then called upon to preside, and he instantly took the chair.

The Chairman then gave "the stewards of the day," to whom they were so much indebted for the very numerous and interesting company by which they were surrounded.

The toast was drunk amidst applause.

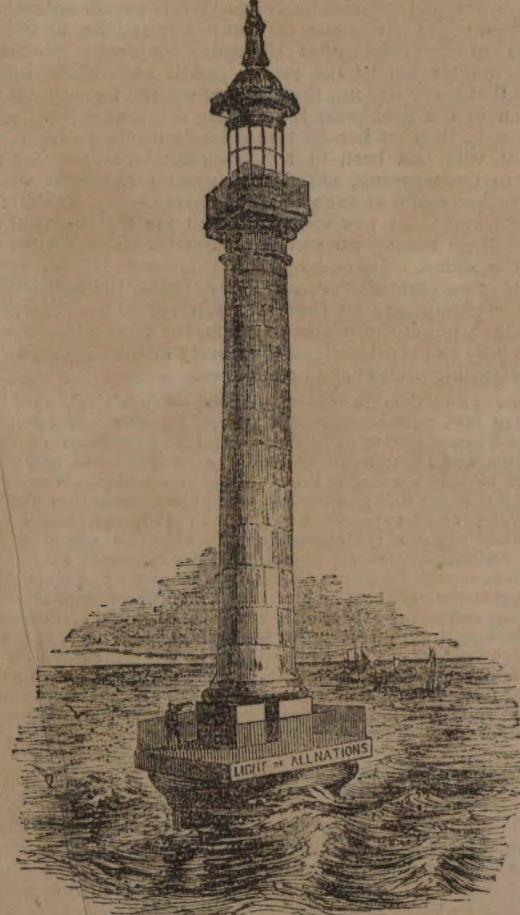
Mr. Bleaden proposed the health of the Secretary, Editor, and other gentlemen on the establishment of the *Morning Advertiser*.

Mr. Blake, the secretary (Dr. Sheridan, the editor, having retired), returned thanks.

Several other toasts having been delivered, the Governor quitted the chair; the whole of the company having been, obviously, highly delighted with the day's proceedings. The marques and gardens were not cleared till a very late hour.

Next week we shall present our readers with a fine view of the Licensed Victuallers' School, in Kennington-lane, and a brief history of the progress of this excellent charity.

#### THE NEW BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.



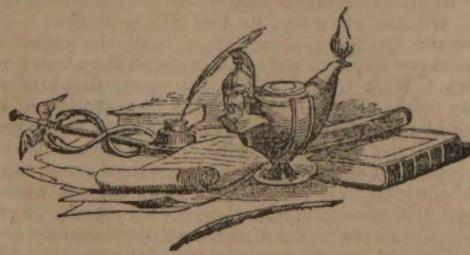
THE LIGHT OF ALL NATIONS.

The above engraving represents the new Safety Beacon now being erected on the Goodwin Sands, and will be known to all mariners by the name of the "Light of all Nations." The great loss of life annually occurring on our eastern coasts, is universally known; and the Goodwin Sands, in particular, being situated at the very portal through which passes the most active commerce in the world, is the scene of the most frequent and fatal shipwrecks. There is no other spot, perhaps, on the face of the earth, so well known for its dangers, or so much dreaded by seamen. Nor are its terrors diminished by popular opinion; on the contrary, it is commonly believed that the Goodwin Sands swallow up and engulf, irrecoverably, whatever is thrown upon them.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—Last week the immense block of Granton stone, presented by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch for the statue of the immortal Nelson, and which is intended to grace the summit of the column now erecting in Trafalgar-square, was safely landed at the wharf in Abingdon-street, Westminster, and was afterwards conveyed, by the aid of twenty-two horses, through Parliament-street and Whitehall to Trafalgar-square. The column is, we understand, to be as high, or nearly so, as the spire of St. Martin's Church. The stone in question is stated to weigh thirty tons, and has already been reduced, to favour its more easy removal, from a block weighing at least forty-five tons; it is of the description known as "Craigleath," of the liver-rock, and in point of durability equal to granite.

BALLOON ASCENT.—On Monday evening Mr. C. Green, the veteran aeronaut, ascended in his balloon, "The Albion," from the gardens of the Royal Standard Tavern Albert Saloon, at Hoxton. It was announced as Mr. Green's 200th ascent, the first this season, and the last preparatory to his intended voyage across the Atlantic, with the great Nassau balloon, on a visit to America. The announcement attracted a numerous company to the gardens; and a more delightful evening for such an exhibition could not have been desired. At precisely twenty minutes to seven o'clock, Mr. Green having stepped into the car, and the balloon being freed from restraint, ascended amidst the plaudits of the spectators, and having attained some altitude, bore away towards the south-east. After a delightful voyage of thirty-five minutes, Mr. Green alighted with perfect safety in a ploughed field, about one mile S.S.W. of Dartford, in the parish of Crayford, Kent. The balloon was secured, and Mr. Green returned in a post-chaise shortly before twelve o'clock to the Albert Saloon, where he was loudly cheered. He crossed the river three times during his journey.

NEW REGULATIONS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The Earl of Delawarr has most kindly acceded to a request contained in a memorial forwarded to his lordship from several of the tradesmen of Windsor to permit the state apartments to be open to the public on Saturdays, it having been considered, and especially by the several innkeepers, that the trade of Windsor suffered injury by their being closed on that day, when the town used to be generally pretty full of visitors, many of whom frequently staid the night, and remained over the following day. When the Court is sojourning at the Castle, the state apartments for the future will be closed on Tuesdays as on Fridays.



#### LITERATURE.

THE BOOK OF BRITISH BALLADS. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. How and Parsons, Fleet-street.

"The Book of British Ballads!" what a world of poetry, of pathos, of simple and nervous expression, and all the attributes of "old and antique song," is contained in the very title, on which we could dwell as on a theme that it would take long to exhaust. Who does not remember Robin Hood, "the English ballad-singer's joy," and all his song-recorded adventures, throughout which our hearty sympathies are always with the outlaw of "merrie Sherwood," even when in the person of the bishop he despoiled the church, and in outwitting the sheriff, made a very mockery of "Old Father Antic," the law. Then the bold deeds of the "sun-burnt mirth" of Clime of the Clough, and Scarlett (let no one confound him with Lord Abinger; it would be profanation of the more ancient celebrity), and Little John, and Friar Tuck, to say nothing of Maid Marian, who appears to give the grace of kirtle and garland to scenes that ale-cans and quarter-staffs might otherwise render somewhat too boisterous. Honour to them all! say we; and though Sherwood Forest has yielded its leaves to the blasts of many a hundred winters since they made its shades their dwelling, and its paths their fee-simple and inheritance, let them not be forgotten. There is a forest freshness, an open-air and summer-sunshine sort of nature about all associated with them, which, in these days of steam and gas and cast-iron, it is a new life and health to inhale, though but for an hour. What though conscience, hanging about the necks of our hearts, does whisper with an awkward air of truth, that they were verily and truly thieves? We turn to the poetry of their life as it took shape from the lips of the bard and the minstrel, and choose rather to look on them as equalisers of the world's injustice, and redressers of its wrongs; a later chivalry, which, clad in Lincoln green instead of ponderous mail, and with the cloth-yard shaft in lieu of lance and sword, did, with all the warm impulse of old romance, without its pomp and ponderosity, take a freer and more prompt method of working out its purposes—

"Robbing the rich, but to bestow  
And give unto such as were poor and low."

Besides, Robin was a belted earl, and might have taken to the greenwood from the reason pressed upon Prince Hal, a feeling that "the poor abuses of the time wanted countenance." But whatever were their motives or their deeds, certain it is they inspired much of the poetry of our language, and it is as poetry we have to speak of the British Ballads. We must pass with a brief general notice those ballads which treat of subjects, and are written in a different style, of the martial ballad, "stirring the heart as with a trumpet." "Chevy Chase" will always be the first remembered and the last forgotten; it contains poetry which we should hardly place second to the very finest in our language; thus, is there not the same keen feeling of defeat more bitter than death, because it comes from the

hand, and is suffered in the presence of an enemy, in the dying words of Douglas,

"Lord Percy sees my fall!"

And in Shelley's amplification of the expression in that fine passage—

"My foe above me like a cloud  
Darkens my fall with victory!"

The idea is essentially the same in both. We are glad to see that "Chevy Chase" is the first in the present collection. Next to the martial ballad, comes that of domestic life, which thinks not of "battles long ago," but of

"Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,  
That has been, and may be again,"

breathing forth the voice of pathetic complaint wrung from the heart by desertion or wrong, or the lament of humanity under some crushing misfortune, or narrating in the very spirit of simplicity the fall of innocence beneath the grasp of the fiend. To this class belongs the "Children in the Wood," and this too we find in the present number. The other two ballads it contains are the "Demon Lover," and the "Nut Brown Mayd," models of those two numerous classes in which the supernatural is called on either to tempt or to punish, and that of which love is the burden, varied by countless differences of outward circumstances, but the same in all, whether arising from palace or from cot. This last is beautiful exceedingly—one of those songs which Shakspere must have remembered when he made the love-lorn duke call for the strain

"did relieve his passion much,  
More than light airs and recollects terms  
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times;  
The spinners and the knitters in the sun,  
And the freemasons who weave their web with bones,  
Did use to sing it—it is silly sooth,  
And dallies with the innocence of love,  
Like the old age."

Prior attempted to improve it in a modern version, but it is a sad failure; the attempt, indeed, almost amounted to a poetical sacrifice as great as if he placed a seventeenth-century periwig on the golden locks of Apollo. In the present work it is given in all its integrity. The "Book of English Ballads" is not intended to be a mere reprint of the old collections. A judicious choice is to be exercised, that will present us with the finest flowers from the old garland of song. We have the highest veneration for the memory of Ritson and Percy, and of all those who rescued, or aided in rescuing, the fragments of song which were floating on the stream of time and tradition down to the ocean of oblivion. They worked in a right spirit, and they did their work well; their task was to gather all, and to reject nothing, lest under the coating of rough and rugged language they might cast away a pearl of poetry. They recorded, but did not select, and for what they did the world cannot be sufficiently grateful. But now that research can scarcely be expected to yield us more than we possess—now that time has yielded up all we are ever likely to obtain of this kind of treasure, may not a guiding taste be called in, to select from the mass those pieces which are invested with peculiar beauty? All that is equal in age is not equal in value; and it is no disparagement to our old poets to say that the stream of their verse did not always run over diamonds. For the "Book of British Ballads," then, there is room in our literature, and it will find a welcome from every one who has a taste for the charms of poetry and art. The work is on a plan similar to that of the "Lieder und Bilder" of the Germans, but is by no means a servile imitation. As specimens of art, the



It right, or wrong, these men among  
On women do complayne  
Affermynge this, how that it is  
A labour spent in vayne,  
To love them wele; for never a dele  
They love a man agayne:  
For lete a man do what he can,  
Theyr favour to attayne,  
Yet, yf a newe do them persue,  
Theyr first true lover than  
Laboureth for nought: and from her thought  
He is a banysh man.

illustrations are exquisite, from the vignette to the preface, into which Mr. J. Franklin has crowded a little world of life, to the splendid engraving by Creswick, which introduces the "Nut-brown Mayd," which we are fortunate enough to be enabled to transfer to our pages. (See preceding page.)

The illustration of each ballad is intrusted to a different artist. The first in order, "Chevy Chase," is enriched by the pencil of J. Franklin; and, considering the narrow space to which he had to confine his battle groups, he has thrown a wonderful life and vigour into his figures. The last illustration of the ballad, the bearing home the bodies from the field, is particularly fine. The illustrations to the "Children in the Wood" are by J. R. Herbert, A.R.A.; engraved by Green. Those of "Fair Rosamond," by Franklin; engraved by T. Williams, Miss Williams, Walmsley, Evans, and others. Had we time to point out beauties, we should be happy to dwell on the quaint device of the border design that surrounds the opening stanza, and the grace thrown into the figure of Rosamond wherever she is introduced. "The Demon Lover" has fallen to the share of J. Gilbert, who has been ably seconded by Folkard and Bastin as his engravers. There is great spirit in the first illustration, where the tempter-fiend looks down with scorn on his fair, but frail, victim, though she is in the very act of breaking her dearest earthly ties to follow him. The last illustration, the "Demon plunging with the Lady into the sea," reminds us, and not disadvantageously, of some of the wild and unearthly forms of Retsch. The number includes the opening stanzas of the "Nut-brown Mayd," which is illustrated by Creswick. Looking at the extreme beauty and delicate lightness of the foliage of the noble tree, in the cut which enriches our imperfect notice of one of the most exquisite of modern publications, we cannot help thinking, that in this style our school of art is superior to that of Germany, though in correct delineations of the human figure we must sometimes admit that they surpass us. Both in design and execution, the present work is a splendid specimen of the perfection to which we have brought the art of wood-engraving. Many of the plates are perfect studies, that may be looked into again and again; and so delighted have we been with the number before us, that we must earnestly claim for the undertaking the support of the public at large; that support we are assured will not be withheld, unless poetry and art—both, be it remembered, thoroughly English in subject and style—unexceptionable taste and refined execution, must appeal to the world in vain.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**EAST INDIA-HOUSE.**—A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Monday at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the following resolution:—"That, upon consideration of all the circumstances connected with British intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, as they appear from the papers already laid before Parliament, it is the opinion of this Court that the expense of that war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that it should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom." The chairman, Sir J. L. Lushington, after a desultory but somewhat animated discussion, suggested an amendment, to the effect that the "whole" expense of the war should not be thrown on the people of India, but that a "portion of it" should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom; which having been adopted, the motion as amended was carried by a majority of 23 to 20.

A crowded meeting of the Metropolitan Anti-Corn Law Association, and of deputies from its sixty-four branches, was held at their hall on Monday. Besides the members and officers of the association, the meeting was attended by a deputation from the provinces—gentlemen sent to the metropolis to represent the state of the country to the government. Francis Place, Esq., president of the business committee, was unanimously called to the chair. Several resolutions tending to advance the objects of the meeting were adopted.

**MEETING OF JAMAICA PLANTERS.**—On Wednesday a public meeting of planters, merchants, and others interested in the colony of Jamaica, was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, Lord St. Vincent in the chair, for the purpose of offering to Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., their assurance of their participation in the sentiments of gratitude and admiration expressed by the colonists for the manner in which he has governed Jamaica, and also of their regret at his resignation. Mr. Burge read an address, which was adopted *nem. con.* A deputation, consisting of the principal gentlemen in the room, was appointed to present the address to Sir Charles Metcalfe upon his arrival. Mr. Burge moved a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, which was seconded by Sir Alexander Grant, who said that the Earl of Elgin, the successor of Sir Charles Metcalfe, was resolved, *usque ab accepto*, to adopt the same line of policy with his predecessor.

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

**GREENWICH HOSPITAL—PAINTED HALL AND CHAPEL.**—We have the satisfaction to inform our readers that Sir Robert Stopford, the governor, has attended to the recommendation of the Select Committee on National Monuments, of 1841, to admit the public free on two days in the week. Sir R. Stopford (Governor of the Hospital) has given orders that the Painted Hall and Chapel shall be open, free of charge, on Mondays and Fridays, from 10 to 7 o'clock in summer, and from 10 to 3 o'clock in winter; and we trust the public will show by their conduct a just value of the boon thus given them, which will place Greenwich Hospital on the same liberal footing as the National Gallery and Hampton Court are now placed. We view the conduct of Sir Robert Stopford as highly honourable to him as a gentleman and a sailor; and we trust his example will be followed by those who have charge of public buildings and collections of the works of art that would be invaluable to the mass of the people, as a means of education and acquiring a knowledge of the fine arts, which tend to soften the ruder manners of the ignorant.

**BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.**—A General Court of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was held on Thursday last, for the purpose of electing a treasurer in the room of Mr. Thomas Helps, deceased; when Mr. James Bentley, senior almoner, was unanimously chosen.

**BETHLEM HOSPITAL—THE CASE OF OXFORD.**—A meeting of the governors of Bethlem Hospital was held on Monday last. After the general business of the court was concluded, a governor requested to be allowed to call the attention of the court to a subject which had given rise to much conversation in several circles in the metropolis. A report prevailed very extensively about the prisoner Oxford, which stated that he had privileges afforded him quite inconsistent with the treatment to which it was reasonable to subject persons guilty of such an offence as that of which he had been guilty, and for which he was confined in the Hospital. It was represented that Oxford had an allowance of a pint of wine per day, and masters to teach him the French and German languages; and it was very desirable to have such reports contradicted if there was no foundation for them.—The President said he was glad to have an opportunity of disabusing the public mind on this subject, and of assuring the governors that Oxford had no ad-

vantages from his situation beyond those possessed by other inmates. On the contrary, he had the misery of perpetual imprisonment for his contemplation; and the report of the pint of wine per day was only one amongst the absurd reports of the day. With regard to the statement that Oxford had masters to teach him languages, those who swallowed such a report had just as much reason to take the dose, as the prisoner had opportunity of taking the wine. It was possible that the prisoner had been endeavouring to learn the French language from books which he had procured; but reports never lost anything of the wonderful and incredible by being circulated amongst people. He had heard something about an application to take a likeness of Oxford; and he would call the steward of the Hospital to say whether such an application had been made, and if such was the case, what was the result?—Mr. Nicholls (the steward) said that such application had been made at the Hospital, and had of course been refused, as he could not think of consenting to allow anything of the kind without the orders of the Court.

**GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.**—The anniversary dinner in commemoration of the establishment of this society, took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. It was attended by a numerous muster of the supporters of the institution, and conducted, both as to the excellence of the viands and the arrangements for the vocal and instrumental music, in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The company were indebted to Messrs. Hobbs, Fitzwilliam, Hawkins, Chapman, &c., and to Miss Betts, who contributed her talents, for the latter appliances to good cheer and social harmony. The chair was taken by Earl Manvers. The announcement by the secretary of the contributions was hailed with applause, and from their amount, and the large sum subscribed by the company, it may be anticipated that the resources of the society are in a wholesome and flourishing state. The company did not separate until a late hour.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday afternoon the annual public examination of the children educated by the above society took place in the Central Schoolroom, Borough-road, Southwark. The room was well attended by ladies and gentlemen. Owing to the absence, from indisposition, of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who had promised to take the chair, Lord John Russell presided. The proceedings commenced at two o'clock, with the examination of the scholars in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, botany, zoology, chemistry, drawing, and singing, the latter according to the system of Mr. Hullah.

**GENERAL SHIPWRECKS' SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday the tenth annual meeting of the merchants and others connected with British shipping was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the committee appointed to watch over the interests of this most important branch of national industry. The chair was taken by Mr. Robert Barry. Mr. G. F. Young read the report of the committee, which was unanimously received and adopted. Mr. Palmer, M.P., proposed a resolution to the following effect:—"That this meeting concurs cordially in the sentiments so ably expressed in the report; and satisfied of the injury which must be inflicted on the British shipping interest by the operation of the 'Customs Amendment Bill,' and the 'Bill to Amend the Laws for the Regulation of the Trade of the British possessions abroad,' highly approves of the steps taken by the committee in opposition to those measures, and of the fearless and straightforward avowal of those principles which can alone secure to British navigation the pre-eminent position it has attained." Mr. A. Chapman, M.P., seconded this resolution, which was adopted. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday the annual Court of Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held at that establishment, when the accounts for the past year were audited, and the governors afterwards went over the wards of the hospital, and inspected the recent alterations. At the termination of the business of the day, the governors dined together at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when the chair was taken by Sir John Cowan, Bart., president of the Court of Governors.

**PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION.**—To avoid the disfranchisement of electors in cities and boroughs, all the poor-rates and window-taxes (if any) payable by a voter in respect of his premises, previously to the 6th day of April, must be paid on or before the 29th of July, whether demanded or not.

**COUNTY VOTERS.**—Monday was the first day for sending notices to the overseers of the poor of the township where the property is situated, of such claims, with a shilling to pay for the insertion of the name in the overseers' list, and this notice may be given any time before the 20th of July.

At a late sitting of the Commissioners for Assessed Taxes in Glasgow, an appeal was brought against a charge for armorial bearings, by a gentleman who utterly disclaimed the use of them. The letter in which he objected to the charge, however, was produced, the seal of which bore the impress of armorial bearings; and this glaring fact of course settled the appeal, to the great confusion of the stupid appellant.

The Spanish consul-general has written a letter to the *Times*, denying the imputations made against him by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Monday last, with reference to the treatment of Spanish marines arriving in this country in foreign vessels.

**GROUSE.**—The reports from our correspondents in Scotland and in the vicinity of the Yorkshire Moors, are of the most cheering character. They all concur in stating that grouse will be found this season in more plenty than has been the case for several years past. This they attribute to the favourableness of the weather during the period of incubation, which was neither too hot nor too wet; either of which extremes generally proves fatal to two-thirds of the young during that process. Poults are getting strong on the wing, and out of danger from heavy rain, by which numbers, when very young and weak, perish. Partridges and pheasants are likewise very forward, and promise more than an average number.—*Leeds Journal.*

**KIDNAPPING AT WORKHOUSES.**—The attention of Mr. Burrell the sitting magistrate at the Queen-square police-office, was occupied for a considerable time on Saturday last, in investigating a case connected with the St. Margaret's workhouse, Dean-street, Westminster, which forcibly illustrates the arbitrary and tyrannical character of the present poor-law, and shows the necessity of the public press—the only real guardian of the rights and liberties of the people—keeping a strict eye over the capricious, we should rather say ruffianly (if the phrase were conventional), conduct of the "dogs in office." From the statement made to the magistrate by the complainant, a young woman, who was rather decently, but homely clad, it appeared that her father, who had been for some time unable to support himself by his labour, had recently been received into St. Margaret's workhouse, but that her mother, who had never received or sought for any parochial relief, had remained with her, as she (applicant) was

determined to support her in the best way she could by her own exertions. In the early part of the week, however, her mother was sent for to attend at the workhouse for a few minutes, and witness accompanied her thither. On their entering the house, her mother was ordered into the back part of the building, and applicant was told to go about her business. In two days after applicant called to see her, when she informed her that she had on the succeeding morning been ordered to go to the washing-room, where she was kept employed until the usual hour in the evening, although she had repeatedly expressed a wish to leave the house and return home. We can well imagine the surprise of the worthy magistrate at hearing so startling a statement as this, and do not at all wonder at his expressing great doubts as to the complainant's veracity. *A prima facia* case, however, having been made out, he sent to the workhouse to make inquiries, and next day Mr. Restall, one of the officers of the establishment was sent to the police-office to give an explanation. Now we beg the reader's attention to Mr. Restall's statement:—Mr. Restall said, he had no doubt that the case had in some way been misrepresented by the young woman, he did not mean to say intentionally, but because, as he presumed, she did not clearly understand the nature of it. The fact was, that both the parents of the applicant had been passed to St. Margaret's workhouse, by an order from the parish officers of St. Giles's, dated the 21st of June, but as the man only came into the house, it was presumed that there was some error in the order, and the woman was accordingly sent for, and taken in also. In the mean time the officers of St. Giles's were written to, but he only received their answer on the previous (Friday) evening, although by the date it ought to have reached him two days before. He immediately made the parish solicitor acquainted with the contents of that letter, and he, by desire of that gentleman, had that (Saturday) morning placed the whole matter before the proper parish authorities, who decided that there was not the slightest ground for detaining the woman in the workhouse for a single moment.—Mr. Burrell: Very well, then let her be immediately discharged. The applicant, who had been in anxious attendance from an early hour in the morning, asked with great earnestness whether her mother would at once be set at liberty.—Mr. Restall: Oh, yes, certainly. If you will come with me to the workhouse, she shall go home with you immediately. The parties then left the office. In our opinion comment is unnecessary. Whether we regard the convenient delay of the post-office, or "the presumption that there was an error in the order," it is clear that, under the present system, the most atrocious outrages may be perpetrated on the liberty of the subject, so long as a plausible pretext can be adduced.

**MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.**—About seven o'clock on Sunday morning last, police-constable Gayler, 348, who was on duty in Upper Thames-street, on arriving at the warehouses of Messrs. Rowson and Drew, discovered a large pool of blood near an iron gutter, to which adhered a quantity of human hair. Gayler, suspecting that something wrong had taken place, instantly commenced a search; and on proceeding down Paul's-wharf, which is immediately opposite the above firm, his attention was directed to some distressing groans proceeding from underneath a boat which had been turned keel upwards, and was lodging upon some planks. On approaching the boat he perceived a man who was quite black in the face, and apparently nearly dead. On dragging him out, an extensive wound was discovered at the back of his head, around which was a quantity of coagulated blood, and he was quite senseless. Up till Tuesday, although the unfortunate man had in a slight degree regained his reason, he was very incoherent, and nothing could be elicited from him touching the occurrence, or anything concerning himself or his circumstances.

#### PROVINCIAL.

**BRIGHTON.**—The anniversary of her Majesty's coronation was celebrated here with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. In the morning a merry peal was rung on the bells in the venerable tower of St. Nicholas, a royal salute was fired at the battery at one o'clock, and a *fête* took place at the Gardens, which were splendidly lighted up in the evening by Mr. W. Cheesman, in the Vauxhall style. From 1500 to 2000 persons were present.

Sir Augustus Clifford has arrived on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire at Kemp Town. His Grace is much improved in health during his short sojourn in Brighton.

**COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, TUESDAY.**—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager is not likely to pass the autumn of this island, as there is not a house to be had capable of accommodating the members of the royal household. However Highcliffe, Lord Stuart de Rothsay's seat, near Christchurch, is being treated for with every prospect of success, and will perhaps eventually be the residence of her Majesty for six months. The movements of the Royal Yacht Squadron have, considering the early period of the season, the commodore's flag having been hoisted only a fortnight, not been void of interest; and altogether, from the addition of several noblemen and gentlemen to the club, a more than ordinary good summer is anticipated. The commodore, the Earl of Yarborough, is expected on Thursday, his lordship's yawl, Kestrel being fitted out for his reception. The noble earl intends to sail shortly for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, on a cruise for six months.

**PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT, THE AMERICAN MINISTER.**—A numerous and respectable meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester and its vicinity took place on Saturday, the 25th instant, in the Boroughreeve's room, at the Town-hall, for the purpose of presenting to the Hon. E. Everett, the American Minister, an address on the occasion of his visit to Manchester. The address was signed by 580 firms and individuals. Amongst those present we observed Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P., G. W. Wood, Esq., M.P., Sir Thomas Potter, Robert Gardner, Esq., Henry Ashforth, Esq., John Brooks, Esq., and many of the leading merchants of the neighbourhood. The room was much crowded. Robert Hyde Greg, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and was deputed by the meeting to introduce the distinguished visitor, who shortly afterwards entered the room amidst loud cheers, accompanied by Alexander Henry, Esq., of Woodlands, at whose house he has been sojourning during the meeting of the Association. The Chairman having read the address, which was exceedingly neat and appropriate, his Excellency made a suitable and eloquent reply, during which the hon. gentleman was loudly cheered, and those passages in which he alluded to the hope of increased commercial intercourse between the two countries were so warmly responded to by the meeting, that Mr. Everett must have felt how deeply the people of Manchester sympathise with the wish for the removal of all fiscal regulations which interfere with the trade between England and America.

**LYMINGTON, HANTS.**—The long-established mail between this town and Southampton will be taken off the road on the 10th of next month. The country post-bags will after that period be conveyed with the London mail-bags. This will give the inhabitants of this town the advantage of two hours longer to answer their Western correspondence. Their cross-post letters will also reach this town two hours earlier in the morning than they do at present.

**COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.**—The usual yearly comparative statement of the rates and duties received in the years ending on the 24th of June, 1841 and 1842, has been published. The total income of the trust was in 1842, £198,782; in 1841, £195,261; increase in 1842, £3,520. The duties on tonnage were in 1842, £93,291; in 1841, £91,755; increase in 1842, £1,536. The duties on goods were, in 1842, £83,871; in 1841, £83,750; increase in 1842, £121. The number of vessels which entered the docks in 1842 was 16,458; in 1841, 16,108; increase, 350. The tonnage amounted in 1842, to 2,425,319; in 1841, 2,425,461; decrease, 142. The result is, that during a year of very great depression in trade and commerce, the port of Liverpool has not only maintained its trade, but slightly increased it, as shown by the dock revenue returns.—*Liverpool Albion.*

**SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.**—On Friday week, John Wilson, a weaver, Darvel, set fire to his own dwelling house, and, but for the activity of the neighbours, there would have been a loss of life and property. It appears that Wilson, who is a man about 70 years of age, had had a quarrel with his son, a lad about 13 years of age, who took refuge in a garret of his father's house, and the unnatural parent, to obtain his revenge upon his offspring, actually set fire to the thatch of the house in order to drive the lad from his hiding-place. The perpetrator of the malicious deed was taken into custody on Saturday, and brought to Kilmarnock; and after undergoing an examination before the Procurator Fiscal here, was transmitted on Tuesday to Ayr Gaol.—*Kilmarnock Paper.*

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT THEFTORD.**—**THREE LIVES LOST.**—On the 15th instant an inquest was held before Henry Rogers, Esq., coroner for the borough of Thetford, on the body of James Arbon, aged nine years, who, while bathing, went out of his depth, and was drowned. Verdict, "Accidental death." On the same day a party of tradesmen went on a fishing excursion to a lake about four miles from Thetford, called Foulmire Pit. Mr. Goodbody, of the King's Arms Inn, and Mr. E. Craske, junior, baker, with Mr. Hancock were in a boat, when it swamped; the two former were drowned, and the latter gained the shore in a state of complete exhaustion, from which, however, he had recovered. Every effort was made, but the bodies could not be found until midnight, when all attempts at resuscitation would have been useless.

**CAUTURE OF A BURGLAR.**—On Sunday night last Mr. Joseph Bailey, of Manningham, near Bradford, had a most desperate conflict with a burglar whom he detected in the act of seizing his watch, which hung at the head of his bed. Mr. Bailey was awakened by the noise, and without saying a word, or making the slightest exclamation, he sprung out of bed and seized the intruder by the collar. A desperate struggle ensued, both being powerful men, and pretty equally matched, until at length they came to the edge of the chamber steps, when they both rolled to the bottom. Although severely bruised in the descent, Bailey never relaxed his hold of the robber; and the struggle was continued with equal determination on both sides in the lower floor for some minutes. At length they got out in the garden in front of the house, when Bailey broke the silence, and by his repeated cries alarmed two of his neighbours, who came out in their undress, and assisted him to secure the thief. The prisoner was searched, and upon his person were found no less than thirty-one skeleton keys, for opening cupboards, desks, &c., two brace bits, one of which fitted a hole newly made in the back door, and a dark lantern. The drawers in every part of the house had been ransacked, and a number of articles were packed up, ready to be conveyed away. The watch was found on the chamber floor; and a pocket-book containing £30 in cash, wrapped up in a waistcoat.

**DESTRUCTION OF A CIRCUS BY FIRE.**—It is with deep regret we record that Mr. Cooke, the celebrated equestrian, has met with a great calamity since his recent arrival in Glasgow, his splendid circus on the green having been completely destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. Fortunately all the horses were got out uninjured, and the sole loss, in the animal department is a donkey. A considerable portion of Mr. Cooke's valuable wardrobe, however, has been destroyed, and will add very materially to his loss; but we are glad to learn that the property is to a certain extent insured. Not more than a quarter of an hour elapsed from the first discovery of the fire till it had completed its work. The audience had begun to assemble for the evening's performances when it broke out—nearly three hundred being in the gallery at the time and a few in the pit and boxes, but the whole got out without the slightest accident. The circus was only opened on Saturday last, for the first time since its re-erection. Mr. Cooke's circus has several times before been destroyed by fire; once in America, when his whole stud, as well as other property was consumed.

**EXTENSIVE FIRES IN THE PROVINCES.**—During the past week fires of a most serious and destructive description have occurred at Lambourn, Chilton, Maldon, Bridgewater, and several other parts of the provinces, attended with vast destruction of property. The fire at Lambourn, in Wiltshire, took place at about one o'clock in the morning of Tuesday week, and in the course of two or three hours between twelve and fourteen houses were burned to the ground. It commenced on the premises belonging to Mr. Taylor, an extensive plumber and glazier, in High-street, supposed to have been occasioned through a smelting furnace which adjoined the building at the back. After great exertion on the part of the inhabitants, the fire was by six o'clock entirely subdued.—On Saturday night, shortly before twelve o'clock an extensive fire at Heybridge Hall, the seat of a gentleman named Butler, about two miles from Maldon. Although it was almost immediately discovered and the alarm given, the ravages were truly terrible, for within an hour a spacious granary, upwards of two hundred and fifty feet in length, was completely consumed, as well as its contents, consisting of corn, and an immense quantity of farming implements of considerable value.—On Thursday morning week a large potter belonging to Messrs. Browne and Co., at Bridgewater, upwards of one hundred and fifty feet in height, was totally destroyed by fire, and on the same day a similar disastrous calamity occurred in the village of Landon, near Cowbridge.—That at Chilton, near Abingdon, took place at two o'clock on Sunday morning, on the estate belonging to Mr. Thaxted, and caused the total destruction of the whole home-stead.—Other fires happened in the course of the week, at Delstone, near Exeter, at Hornastle, and at Melton Mowbray, near Stamford. The extent of damage is stated to be several thousand pounds.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES.

**OXFORD, JUNE 25.**—The Laurence collection of drawings by Raphael and Michael Angelo, will at length be added to the works of art at Oxford. The purchase has been effected in consequence of the munificent additional subscription of £1000, by the Earl of Eldon, and by a reduction of £1000, by Messrs. Woodburn from the original price.—The Rev. James A. Dunnage, of Brasenose College, has been appointed assistant chaplain to the Tower of London.—The Masters and Fellows of University College have presented the Rev. P. C. Cloughton, of their society, to the valuable rectory of Eldon, in the county of Huntingdon. The Rev. Alexander H. Bridges of Oriel College, has been presented to the vicarage of St. Mark, Horsham, in the county of Sussex.—The Rev. J. C. Pring, of New College, has been appointed chaplain to the union at Headington near this city.

#### CORONERS' INQUESTS.

On Monday evening an inquest was held by Mr. Higgs, at the Life-Guardsman, Knightsbridge, on the body of a man unknown, who destroyed himself by jumping off the bridge which crosses the Serpentine. James Green, police-constable A 129, said that on Friday evening last, about twenty-five minutes to ten o'clock he was on duty on one corner of the bridge which crosses the Serpentine, when he heard the cry of "Boat, boat!" and on looking in the direction of the cry, he saw a man struggling in the water near the second arch. The boat came up in about four minutes, but the man sank before it came up; he, however, was got out on the first throw of the drags. His dress consisted of a dark frock coat, with cord trouser: his hat was floating in the water. He was about five feet nine inches in height, and appeared between 40 and 5 years of age, with a bald head. In his pockets were a knife, a comb, and a key, and an uncorrected proof sheet of the *Westminster Review*, the subject, a review of the "Court and Times of Frederick the Great," edited by Thomas Campbell, Esq., and two German Works by K. T. Koppen and Francis Kugler. A piece of paper on which was written a long poem, bearing the title of "The man whose days were numbered," was also found. Thomas Cox, a boatman belonging to the Royal Humane Society, deposed to getting him out of the water, and taking him to the receiving house, where the usual means were resorted to, to restore animation, but without avail. This witness stated that he did not go on the first call of the boat, in consequence of the bathers so often giving false alarms. Mr. Williams, the superintendent of the society, also spoke to the shameful conduct of persons giving false alarms, and that the men were often kept dragging the river for hours in consequence, and he hoped the jury would, in their verdict, strongly condemn the practice. Mr. Williams further stated, that the boat had only just arrived at the receiving house from the bridge, and that the deceased must have thrown himself in immediately after. The jury in returning their verdict strongly condemned the conduct of persons giving false alarm, and hoped Mr. Williams would make an example of those giving it. [In this case we cannot help thinking that the boatmen were shamefully remiss in not attending to the first call for assistance. We see a great parade of benevolence on every recurring anniversary of the Humane Society's establishment, and a liberal distribution of medals for every slight and unimportant achievement; but we hope that at the next general meeting something will be done with regard to the discretion allowed to boatmen to judge between genuine and false alarms. That the practice of crying "danger" when there is none, is fraught with mischief is sufficiently apparent, and it ought, by every possible means, to be put an end to; but we think that Mr. Williams, in dictating a verdict to the jury, was guilty of very gross impertinence, and we wonder that Mr. Higgs allowed it.—*Ed. I. L. N.*]

**DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.**—On Monday forenoon an adjourned investigation was resumed before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Dudley Arms Tavern, Harrow-road, on the body of Mary Pearce, aged 54, whose death took place in Paddington station-house under circumstances, which were alleged to reflect on the conduct of the police. From the evidence taken prior to the adjournment it appeared that the deceased resided with her husband, who is a bricklayer, at No. 7, Edward's place, Bryanston-square. About half-past five o'clock on the morning of Tuesday se'night the husband went out, leaving the deceased in bed. The deceased left home shortly after seven o'clock, and while proceeding along the Edgware-road, a labouring man, named Bridges, observed her suddenly to stagger and fall. He assisted her up, and placed her against some railings, but finding her quite insensible, although she muttered something, he believed her to be intoxicated, and sent for a policeman, who, with assistance, conveyed her to the station-house, and charged her with being drunk and incapable of taking care of herself. The charge having been entered by the police sergeant on duty, the deceased was placed in one of the cells by herself, without having previously been seen by a medical man. Shortly after one o'clock the sergeant on duty went into the cell to rouse her, in order that she might be taken to the police-office. But being unable to do so, he called in a surgeon, who declared deceased was dead. The deceased's husband attributed great blame to the police, and at his desire the inquiry was adjourned for a post-mortem examination of the body. Mr. Ancell, surgeon, of Norfolk-crescent, said he had since examined the body, and from appearances, it was his opinion that she had died of apoplexy. The witness and two other medical men, gave it as their opinion that they would have some difficulty in discriminating between drunkenness and apoplexy. The coroner said, if that was the case, they, of course, could not expect the police to be judges in such a matter. He believed in this instance that no blame was attributable to them; but for their own protection it was necessary that in all cases where persons were found in the streets insensible, they should instantly call in the aid of a medical man. If it was not done, the law, in his opinion, ought to remedy the evil. The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Natural death."

**THE WORKHOUSE TEST.**—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, the coroner, in the infirmary of the Marylebone workhouse, New-road, on the body of Elizabeth Pearce, aged 68, who had been formerly in affluent circumstances, but who becoming reduced, was obliged to enter the workhouse, where she died on Saturday evening. She had been frequently heard to declare, that going into the workhouse would break her heart, a prediction which was too fatally verified. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Higgs, the acting coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the George the Fourth, Gilbert's-passage, Clare-market, on the body of James Deane, a jobbing glazier. It appeared in evidence, that on Monday last, about noon, deceased was cleaning the first-floor windows of No. 23, Red Lion-street, Holborn. To do so he stood on the top (a foot and a half wide) of the shop front, and having completed his task, he was stooping down to enter one of the windows which was partially open at the bottom, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the street. He was taken up insensible and conveyed by the police to King's College Hospital, Carey-street. He never rallied, and died in about two hours after his admission, of the injuries caused by the accident. Verdict, "Accidental death."—[This melancholy case should act as a warning to masters and mistresses who endanger the lives of their servants by ordering them to clean windows in the manner above described. It is really frightful to witness the daily exhibitions of this kind which the metropolis presents. *Ed. I. L. N.*]

**DEATH FROM EATING PEAS.**—The same Coroner afterwards held an inquest in the same place on the body of George Ledbury, aged 64, a carman, who died in the King's College Hospital, on Monday last, in consequence of having eaten a quantity of parboiled grey peas, which had remained since winter (the being of very miserly habits), and some bacon, his favourite food. On opening the body, the lower portion of the intestines were found very much distended by the presence of a large quantity of peas. They had obstructed the bowels, and the obstruction was the cause of death. Verdict, "Died of stoppage of the bowels, caused by the swallowing of grey peas."

A third inquest was afterwards held by the same gentleman, on the body of James Sergeant, an attorney's clerk, who died in consequence of the rupture of the pulmonary artery. Verdict accordingly.

**SUICIDE OF A REDUCED PUBLICAN.**—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the White Horse, water-side, Wandsworth, before Mr. Carter, upon the body of John Finch, aged 44, who some years since kept the Jolly Gardeners, Lambeth-walk, and whose body was found in the river above Battersea bridge on Sunday morning last. The deceased had latterly become, through misfortune, an inveterate drunkard. His widow, on being examined, said she supposed her husband must have committed suicide, or fell into the river whilst drunk; but she was inclined to the former opinion, because, five years since, the 26th June, which was Sunday, the body of her sister, who had been drowned the day before, was picked up off the same spot where the body of her husband was found, and she had lately heard deceased say, he wondered if he was to drown himself whether his body would be found there also. The jury, after remarking upon the singular coincidence in the case, returned a verdict "That the deceased was found dead in the Thames, but how or by what means he came there there was no evidence to show."

The *Cheltenham Examiner* says—"It is whispered in circles likely to be well informed, that our gracious sovereign purposes in the course of the summer to pay a visit to Cheltenham."



THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chaussé d'Antin, Paris, June.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The warmth of the weather has induced the pretty general adoption of white both for morning and evening dresses. Cambrie muslins are much worn for morning *deshabille*; these robes have high *corsages*, disposed in perpendicular plait to the waist, where they are set into a plain band. Demi large sleeve, tight at the upper part, moderately full in the centre, but descending almost tight to the wrist, where it is terminated by a small plaited clear cambrie ruffle, or one of Valenciennes lace. Nothing can be lighter or more fresh in their appearance, than bonnets in *tulle bouillonnée*, particularly when relieved by a wreath of lilies of the valley with the dew upon them. Muslin scarfs, bordered with lace, daily supersede the shawls—they are sometimes lined with shot silk. India muslin tarlatan and organdie are the favourite materials for evening dress. Robes of white organdie have a very rich appearance when embroidered in wreaths of various colours. Muslin dresses have low bodies trimmed with folds, *revers*, of folds and Mechlin inlet; sleeves plain and very short, bordered with two folds and inlet, and the skirt very long, trimmed with from six to nine folds or tucks, with inlet between. These dresses are worn over a slip of a pretty light colour.

Au revoir, Monsieur.

FELICIE.

**LORD MORPETH IN AMERICA.**—The *New York Herald* announces that Lord Morpeth is at the White Sulphur Springs, and intends to spend the summer at Saratoga, Niagara Falls, and Upper and Lower Canada. His lordship, it appears, wherever he gets a chance, travels by stages in preference to railroads or steam-boats, and always takes the reins and drives himself, if the driver will let him.

Major-General Perceval Lewis, R.M., died at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, on Monday last, in his 75th year. He had served in many of the naval engagements during the last war in the Royal Marines, and was promoted to his own colonelcy on the 28th of December, 1830, and at the last brevet was made Major-General.

The Hon. Mrs. Charles Fox is seriously ill at her villa, called St. Ann's Hill, near Chertsey, and owing to advanced age and infirmities, her medical attendants do not expect her to rally. Mrs. Fox, who is the widow of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, great uncle to the present Lord Holland, is nearly ninety years of age.

A correspondent of the *National* at Toulon, in a hasty postscript to a letter with Levant and port news of no interest, says:—"A telegraphic dispatch arrived here this evening (the date is not given), recalling the Prince de Joinville to the Tuilleries. Orders have been given to the steamer *Sphynx* to go after the squadron and bring back the captain of the *Belle Poule*. We are lost in conjectures as to the cause of this sudden recall."

The *Austrian Observer* states, under its Constantinople head, that the last news from Trebizonde announced that Sir Hugh M'Neil, Britannic Envoy at the court of Persia, was performing quarantine in that town, and that he reckoned setting out for Constantinople, on the 8th ult.

**BURIAL IN TOWNS.**—The select committee on the "Improvement of the Health of Towns" has just closed its labours, and the evidence given before it, with the report prepared by the chairman, will be very shortly in the hands of the public. After a brief review of the difficulties attending the prevention of interments in or near towns, it proceeds to a unanimous declaration of the members, that the present practice is injurious to public health, and offensive to public decency; and that an Act of Parliament for its discontinuance is absolutely essential. Dr. Copland declares "that the burial of the dead in large towns, by the exhalation of their gases into the air, and by their effect on the subsoil, and, consequently, of the water drunk by the survivors, exercises a most deadly influence on public health." Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. Chambers are also quoted, and a special reference is made to the indefatigable Mr. Walker, of Drury-lane, who has had a first and principal hand in getting this question agitated.

**SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.**—On Tuesday evening the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Carlisle. A considerable change had taken place in the atmosphere, the temperature of which suddenly fell 15 degrees; the air was filled with clouds of a dark red, and rain was thought to be approaching. Between ten and eleven o'clock at night a strange rumbling noise was heard underground, which made several houses shake, after which the noise died away, and was not repeated.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

A deputation waited on Sir Robert Peel on Saturday relative to the arrival and departure of the mails at and from Falmouth and Southampton. In proof of the great absurdity of the present system, one of the deputation took his letters, received on Saturday morning, enclosing a bill of lading for treasure by the Lady Mary Wood, which treasure also reached London on Saturday, whereas the bulk of the letters through the Post-office were delivered on Monday morning only. We understand the reception of the deputation, and the great attention paid by Sir Robert Peel to the subject, give confidence that this abuse will be speedily remedied.

**DISTRESS IN PAISLEY.**—The number of unemployed in Paisley, as taken up on a new inspection, amounts to 3050. For some weeks past the unemployed have been supported with funds entrusted to their charge by commissioners from London; but Mr. Twistleton, one of the commissioners, has intimated that his connexion with the Paisley Relief Committee in London to organize a new committee to take charge of the employment.

The Bishop of Norwich, Sir Grey Skipwith, and several others of the former pupils of the late Dr. Arnold, master of Rugby School, were present at the funeral of the rev. gentleman, whose remains were deposited in a vault underneath the altar of the chapel on Friday last.

**ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.**—On Saturday night last, as Mr. Mark Knight, of Exeter was entering his own house, a miscreant discharged a pistol at him, which, by marks subsequently discovered, appeared to have been heavily laden with small shot. Mr. Knight, with the exception of a slight bruise on the chin, altogether escaped injury. A shoemaker named Trump was arrested on suspicion of having committed the offence.



THEATRES AND THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



SIGNOR COSTA (AFTER DANTAN), CONDUCTOR AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER."

It would seem that this extraordinary work of the greatest living composer of Italian music is destined, through all the stages of its performance, to create a greater amount of "sensation" than any other production within the range of his genius. Begun, in the first instance, under peculiar auspices—imagined for a sacred purpose, and conceived in the fervent spirit of religious inspiration—composed to appeal to the pride and pomp and glory of ancient Spain, through the influence of one of her grandees, who was supposed to combine piety with power, and virtue with political and religious strength—this glorious effort of Rossini's muse seems to have awakened more jealousy, curiosity, and litigation, than is compatible either with the grandeur of its subject or the sacred spirit of its design. After being the rage in Paris—not only in the "sphere musical," but in the courts of law and appeal—after wakening the energies of French eloquence, and stirring the world of judicature in its utmost depths—after passing through all the ordeals of complaint, judgment, and appeal, which are invented for the benefit of aspirants after justice in the French capital—we find it, at last, on the eve of completing its renown in England under the roof of her Majesty's Theatre; where it is likely to achieve more triumph and be illustrated with greater effect than in any of the capitals of Europe wherein it has hitherto been produced. We understand that the enterprise of the Italian Opera is to be focussed, as it were, upon the production of this stupendous composition. It will be tried elsewhere, and, probably, with some degree of spirit and success; but all the vital points of illustration—all the mighty purpose of the swelling music—all the vocal eloquence which Lablache, Rubini, Ronconi, Persiani,



LABLACHE (AFTER DANTAN).

Frezzolini, and the direction of Costa can evoke, will be concentrated within the only temple capable of eliciting the full greatness of the work. Many of the best critics of the Continent have compared the fine odes, madrigals, and concerted pieces of the *Stabat Mater* to the magnificent choral glories of Handel's muse; but, whether such comparisons are strictly admissible or not, it is clear that only within a large arena, and under the support of a splendid body of voices, can it hope in performance to achieve anything like the purpose for which it was designed. The superb cathedrals of ancient Spain are specimens of architectural grandeur in their way unrivalled—

and it is cathedral magnificence that should accompany the performance of the music, to give it power, volume, and effect. We presume we shall attain this chiefest point at the Italian Opera. We learn that more than a hundred voices will be employed to give effect to the sublime choruses, and that the solos will be superbly worked. Lablache, who is marvellous in sacred music, and who refused the part allotted to him in Paris, has consented to accept it here, and Rubini is the other acquisition to the work. All the musical arrangements are upon a scale of grand completeness, and the authenticity of the score is, we hear, alike exclusive and beyond dispute. We all know what litigation has led to in Paris, and how the quibbles of the law have allowed the music of the *Stabat Mater* to be appropriated; but in its genuine form, in the identical spirit of its composition, with all the grand appurtenances of illustration which a large theatre alone can produce, with the men who, *par excellence*, Rossini would have selected for his most splendid sacred effects, with the finest female singers of our age and time, and with a choral power such as only our musical festivals have been accustomed to produce; with all these means and influences to make it perfect, we may regard the advent of the *Stabat Mater* at the Italian Opera, as something quite excelling what we have been accustomed to see and hear within the walls of that favoured temple of genius and fashion. Wednesday morning, the 6th of July is appointed for the first production of this sacred *chef-d'œuvre*.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

Bouffé took his benefit on Wednesday night, on which occasion he appeared in a new character. The one-act vaudeville, *Les Mirluchons*, or, *Le Testament Singulier*, which yielded it, is the joint production of three play-wrights, who have made a comedian the hero of it. Bouffé makes the utmost of the part

allotted to him in this little piece. His narrative of his theatrical disasters is replete with humour, and kept the house in perpetual laughter. His repartees are not less exhilarating, and the gravest can scarcely help being *derides* when he returns from the theatre in his cobbler's attire to bewail his failure in lyric drama. In the *Gamin de Paris*, which concluded the evening's entertainments, he also won reiterated plaudits, and on the fall of the curtain was again recalled; bouquets and wreaths being superadded to this just tribute which we are glad to see awarded to so excellent an actor by a very numerous audience; among whom we observed the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Devonshire, Earl and Countess of Radnor, Earl of Belfast, Lord Templeton, Lord and Lady Conington, Lord and Lady Worsley, Mr. and Lady Catherine Cavendish, Marquis of Litchfield, Lady Rendlesham, Lady Stewart, Lady Harriet Bentinck, Lord Sandys, Lady Caroline Strangways, Lady Fitzmaurice, Lady Caroline Maxse, Lord and Lady De Tabley, the Ladies Cust, Lady Dacre, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Stradbroke, the Earl of Ilchester, Sir F. H. Bathurst, Sir W. and Lady Middleton, Sir John Walsh, Sir John Kynaston, &c. &c.

## GERMAN OPERA.

The German Opera closes this night (Saturday) after a most unsuccessful season. It is much to be regretted it has not been better "countenanced," as every effort has been made by the management to produce novelty and talent of the highest order. It has introduced to us Staudigl, unapproachable as a bass singer, with a voice sonorous and of amazing scope, and to Demoiselle Lutze, the prima donna of the opera at Vienna, a beautiful vocalist of surprising execution. The choruses and band are too well known and highly appreciated to need comment.

## THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



TABLEAU OF THE CLOSING SCENE OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES'S "ROSE OF ARRAGON."

Alasco!

ALL.

Open Pedro.

OLIVIA (without).

[The door opens; OLIVIA, RUFINO, the KING, ALONZO, VELASQUEZ, and PEDRO enter.

ALASCO.

Alive!

OLIVIA.

My brother!—Safe!—Thanks, gentle Heaven!—  
Alasco, my Alasco!—O my brother! [Embracing him.]

## ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

The commencement of the campaign at this theatre commenced with good promise. A good—an excellent company for light dramatic pieces, at once received the stamp of public approbation and patronage. Even the fatal blast from the *Trooper's Horn* awaked but few echoes of discontent. The *Euthusiast* was welcomed, and the promised novelties augured well for the future. Harley made his bow in the *Bee Hive*, with mingled laughter and applause; but the farce, though a good one and well played, having served the purpose of re-introducing an old favourite to his earliest audience, should have been withdrawn, to make way for something more novel and attractive.

In *One Fault*, not the only misnomer, Miss Ellen Faust made her first appearance, and displayed such intensity of feeling and artistical knowledge of her profession, as at once placed her in a high position with her auditors; and her subsequent performance of *Lucille*, has fully realised their expectations.

O. Smith next appeared, and lent his "supernatural powers" to *The Dice of Death*, thus strengthening the phalanx of talent which in the names of Oxberry, Mrs. Humby, and others, had been already secured.

We now learn, that all the available resources of the theatre will be brought to bear upon the production of a series of novelties which are preparing with unwonted spirit and activity.

## SURREY THEATRE.

This theatre is now crowded every evening. The very excellent style in which the opera *La Sonnambula* is produced, and the talent engaged in it fully merit the popularity acquired. On Monday evening last, Mr. John Webster, from the Theatre Royal Haymarket, made his first appearance in the clever farce of the *Crown Prince*; he played with much humour and spirit, and was warmly greeted by the audience.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

MR. MOSCHELES' GRAND MORNING CONCERT IN AID OF THE HAMBURGH SUFFERERS.—Mr. Moscheles gave a morning concert last week at the Italian Opera House, in aid of the sufferers at the late disastrous Hamburg conflagration, the large concert-room of that theatre having been kindly granted by the manager for that benevolent purpose. We are happy to

bear our testimony to the complete success of Mr. Moscheles' undertaking, as the concert went off with the greatest *éclat*, the following eminent artistes having rendered their



PORTRAIT OF MOSCHELES.

gratuitous assistance on the occasion, viz.:—Mesdames Persiani, Frezzolini-Poggi, Roncori, Caradori Allan; Mademoiselles Moltini, Pacini, Grammaglia, Graziani, Lutze, E. Grisi; Miss Adelaide Kemble, and Miss M. B. Hawes; Signors Lablache, Rubini, Ronconi, Mario, Guasco, F. Lablache, R. Costa, Herr Staudigl, Mr. Vruyt, and Mr. John Parry, in the vocal department; and Mr. Moscheles, Dr. Mendelsohn, Bartholdy, Madame Dulcken, M. Thalberg, and Signor Liverani, in the instrumental. The programme was an attractive one, the selection of pieces being most judicious. The duet between Mesdames Persiani and Caradori Allan, "Se tu m'ami" (Rossini), was beautifully sung, and elicited the warmest applause. A song entitled "Revenge," from a manuscript opera by Halton, was given with most thrilling effect by Herr Staudigl, who, indeed, sang it with such energy and expression that he was rapturously encored. Franklin Lutze afterwards gave a *scena* and air from Nicolai's *Il Tempierio*, in which, by her graceful execution and the rich tones of her voice, she succeeded in eliciting the loudest plaudite. Signor Rubini sang Beethoven's Cantata "Ade aida," and a duet with Mademoiselle Pacini, from Rossini's opera of *Tancredi* (m'abbraccia, Argirio), and was most warmly received on both occasions. Signor Lablache and Madame Graziani were encored in a *buffo* duet from Donizetti's *I Pazzi per Progetto*. We must not forget Miss Adelaide Kemble, who was by no means the least successful contributor to the morning's entertainment. Guasco, Moltini, and Mario, were equally successful in their respective pieces. The instrumen-

tal performances consisted of a solo on the grand piano-forte by Mr. Moscheles, in which he produced two new manuscript studios, followed by "recollections and improvisations." His "recollections," which extended from "grave to gay," if not "from lively to severe," appeared greatly to interest the audience, who honoured his performance with the warmest applause. Mr. Moscheles, at an after period of the concert, played his celebrated duet, "Hommage à Handel," with M. Mendelssohn, who brought out some tones which, for fulness and depth, in some degree resembled those of an organ. A grand concertante duet for two pianofortes, on airs from Bellini's opera of *Norma*, was brilliantly played by Madame Dulcken and M. Thalberg. The concert-room was crowded. Not only were the orchestra, boxes, and side-galleries fully occupied, but many of the audience were glad to obtain seats in the refreshment-room adjoining, and as many more were compelled to stand at the doors. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the concert with his presence, accompanied by Sir Edward Bowater.

**SIGNOR GALLINARI'S MORNING CONCERT.**—This concert, which, by permission, took place on Wednesday morning, at the mansion of the Honourable Colonel and Mrs. Leicester Stanhope, was in many respects the best of the season, although the attendance was rather limited in number, and not quite so distinguished as might naturally have been expected. The company were accommodated in the apartments that open upon the lawn of Ashburnham House. The exertions which Madame Persiani made not to disappoint the frequenters of the opera on Tuesday evening, was, we regret to state, the cause of an excess of fever, which prevented her giving the favourite aria which she was announced for. A slight change in the order of the programme, of course was made (no concert ever took place without it), and Mademoiselle Bertucat's capriccio on the harp opened the entertainment. The jewel, however, of the concert, in whose beauty all minor stars faded, was the "Fra nembi crudeli," of Mercadante, in which the great tenor, Rubini, put forth all the delicacy and rich quality of his wonderful voice, and was as rapturously encored as we ever remember hearing him. Among other brilliancies were the aria from Bellini, by Madame Gallinari, which elicited nearly as warm applause, being also encored; and the delicious romanza from Schubert, in which that delicious songstress Lutze displayed her flexible voice with a rich, deep feeling, that is not always the accompaniment of so much mechanical skill. No nightingale ever warbled more delightfully. The aria by Guasco, from Orsini, was new, and admirably sung by that artist. Nor must we omit a sincere eulogy on Herr Staudigl's grand execution of Schubert's song, and the splendid trio from Rossini, in which Rubini, Campagnoli, and Buridini sung. The chief instrumental performances of the evening, besides that of Madame Bertucat on the harp, were a very beautiful solo on the oboe by Mr. Barret, a fantasia on the violoncello of great excellence by Mr. Rousselot, and a fantasia on motivos from the *Lucia* by Muller, who, we also believe, accompanied Mademoiselle Lutze in her romanza. We had almost forgotten to do justice to Madame Gallinari's exquisite execution in the duet, "S'io l'amava sciagurata," which she sang with Guasco. It was most beautiful.

**M. MAINZER'S SINGING FOR THE MILLION.**—On Wednesday a body of M. Mainzer's pupils, belonging to his different classes in the metropolis, made an excursion to Gravesend, with the double purpose of spending a day in innocent amusement, and of exercising themselves in the practice of vocal harmony. One of the large Gravesend steamers, hired for the occasion, left the wharf at London-bridge about ten o'clock in the morning, having on board nearly four hundred persons of both sexes, and various degrees in society, a large proportion of them being mechanics and working people, whose attention to personal appearance and propriety of deportment might have done honour to any class. M. Mainzer himself was present, as was also the fine band of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, which added to the effect of the vocal pieces by their rich and delicate accompaniment. At Gravesend the party spent several hours in the beautiful Rossherville Gardens, where they partook of refreshments, and then, being duly arranged according to their voices, sang several pieces of sacred music of the highest and most classical kind, accompanied sometimes by the seraphine and sometimes by the military band.

**MR. AND MADAME BALFE'S CONCERT.**—A laudable custom has been adopted of late years by our *noblesse* of throwing open their houses, and turning their salons into public concert rooms, for the benefit of such members of the musical profession as are so fortunate as to possess musical Mæcenæs. On Wednesday evening Lady Tankerville's drawing-rooms were placed at the disposal of Mr. and Madame Balfé, for the reception of the guinea-paying guests. We may congratulate Mr. Balfé on the results of his *soirée*, as it was one of the most superb *ré-unions* of the season. Amongst the crowd we observed the Marquis of Headfort, Marquis of Titchfield, Lady Palmerston, Hon. J. Macdonald, Lord Lowther, Lord Ossulston, &c. Rubini was in excellent voice, and was received with much *empressement*. In the second part Madame Balfé was encored in a charming, beautiful little ballad by Balfé. Ronconi and Weiss also sang "Suoni la Tromba" with much energy and expression. In Part III., Balfé's admirable and popular trio, from his *Falstaff*, was sung by Miss Kemble, Madame Balfé, and Miss Mason. Miss Kemble afterwards made a superb display of her transcendent powers in two songs, in the latter of which she went beyond her former efforts, and created a universal feeling of delight and admiration. The song to which we here allude was composed by M. Désancker, with words by Mr. Alfred Tennyson. Some selections from the *Stabat Mater* concluded the evening's entertainments.



LISZT (AFTER DANTAN).

Sir Edward L. Bulwer has recently completed a new drama which Mr. Macready has accepted; and it will be one of the earliest novelties at Drury-lane next winter season, which will commence in September.

The *Greek Observer* of the 9th June, informs us that on the 3rd, Admiral Susse gave a grand entertainment, with dancing, on board the *Inflexible*, at the Piræus. The King and Queen of Greece were present, and remained until midnight. Amongst the amusements of the evening, was a *vau-de-vil* performed by amateurs of the crew.

## THE LATE FRED. H. YATES.



PORTRAIT OF YATES.

We last week, in recording the sad and sudden decease of this accomplished and popular actor, presented to our readers a brief memoir of his theatrical career. We now give a portrait of him, taken some years before his death; but in the likeness which we subjoin at the close of this notice he will be best recognized by our readers, as he is there depicted in the precise spirit and character in which he has so often made his appearance before his Adelphi audience, with those inimitable *morceaux* of appeal to their reason or justice which episodes of disturbance called forth, and which no other manager in Europe would have dared to utter. He, however, kept his privilege, and his audience used to give him his way and aid his popularity with an undeviating good humour of their own. He was their pet "boy," and they would not have him ruffled.

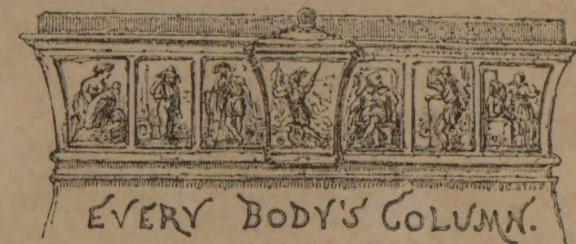
We have now the melancholy task of laying before our readers an account of the last illness and funeral of their lost favourite. On Mr. Yates's arrival in London, on Friday, the 10th ult., he was conveyed to the Victoria Hotel, Euston-square, whence he was removed on Thursday, the 16th, to lodgings in Mornington-crescent, where he breathed his last on Tuesday, the 21st. He sank from exhaustion, never having suffered pain during his illness. It is to be lamented that he was not removed earlier to London, where, under the care of his medical attendants, Drs. Billing and Yates, who knew his constitution and ardent temperament, he would not have been so reduced. All the subsequent efforts of these able men were ineffectual, and, from the moment of his arrival, no reasonable hope of his recovery was entertained. Everything that the most devoted attachment could dictate was done for him by his amiable wife, his family, and a few sincere friends, who never left him. He was perfectly sensible of his approaching dissolution, and with his last breath commended Mrs. Yates to the care of those whom he knew would never desert her.

By his own desire, his funeral was strictly private, and his remains were followed, on Sunday morning, the 20th ult., to the family vault in St. Martin's church, by his son, his brother (Dr. Yates), his nephew (Charles Yates), Mr. Gladstone (his partner), and his attached friends, Mr. Hodgson, M.P., and Mr. Manby.

It may appear singular, that the interment of a man who was so highly esteemed, not only among his private friends, but generally in the profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament, should not have been attended by a large assemblage: but with great good taste his wishes were strictly complied with, and only a few of the older members of the Adelphi corps, such as Wilkinson and Lyon, and the old servants of the theatre, were in waiting at the church, to render the last testimony of respect to the remains of him, who was always an indulgent master and a kind friend to them all. His talents as a theatrical manager are well known; but his private worth as a friend, and his domestic virtues, can only be estimated by the few who were admitted to his intimacy, and who must now feel acutely the loss they have sustained.



**LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.**—At the City Court of Requests, last week, the proprietor of the Three Cranes Tavern, Queen-street, Cheapside, appeared before the Commissioners, to answer the summons of Mr. Gladwin, ironmonger, who stated that on Wednesday last a clerk in his employ went to the defendant's house, and cashed a cheque of 4*l*. Four sovereigns were tendered, and subsequently two were discovered to be deficient in weight to the extent of 3*d*. They were taken back, but the defendant refused to give the deficiency, upon which the sovereigns were left with him. The sovereigns were then produced, and on being weighed before the Commissioners, they were proved to be of full weight. The Court immediately dismissed the summons with costs, which amounted to 10*s*, 6*d*.



## EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

JULY.

The clean-rak'd fields resume their green attire;  
The flocks, close-shorn, o'er downs and meadows stray;  
Men, birds, and beasts, to coverts calm retire;  
Nature respites, by night; and pants, by day.  
The stately wan, to shun the noon tide blaze,  
On lake and river, in their isles or creeks,  
Leading her cygnets to the verdant maze,  
The breezy shade and grassy coolness seeks.  
The foremost fruits are tempting ripe, to treat  
The present thirst, or pile their fragrant wealth;  
Currants, and berries rich, and cherries sweet,  
A vintage that invigorates the health!  
While pungent scents of lavender, and flowers,  
Ma Mignonne—Eglantine—revive the drooping hours.

J. Jones, Esq., Author of "Regulus," &amp;c.

## NO STRANGER OF ME.

A parson who had a scolding wife one day brought home a brother clergyman to dinner. Having gone into a separate apartment to speak to his spouse about the repast, she attacked and abused him for bringing a parcel of idle fellows to eat up their income. The parson, provoked at her behaviour, said, in a pretty loud tone, "If it were not for the stranger, I would give you a good drubbing." "Oh!" cried the visitor, "I beg you will make no stranger of me."

## ROGUEY OF OUR ANCESTORS.

An Irishman telling what he called an excellent story, a gentleman observed, he had met with it in a book published many years ago. "Confound those ancients!" said the Irishman, "they are always stealing one's good thoughts."

## EXPERIENCE.

Experience is the most eloquent of preachers, but she has never a large congregation.—*Mirror*.

"My muse," says a lively dramatic writer of the age of Queen Anne, "produces me a play every year, and my wife a child; but I find the latter much more disposed to live than the former."

## PROFITING BY THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS.

A celebrated clergyman was called upon by a gentleman to attend a friend in the country. The gentleman offered to carry him to the place. "By what conveyance?" "I will take you down in my gig." "I am much obliged to you," said the wary disciple of *Æsculapius*, "but I decline your offer, as I have at this time half-a-dozen gigs patients under my care."

## OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

Oh! time is sweet when roses meet

With spring's sweet breath around them;

And sweet the cost when hearts are lost,

If those we love have found them!

And sweet the mind that still can find

A star in darkest weather;

But nought can be so sweet to see

As old friends met together!

Those days of old, when youth was bold,

And time stole wings to speed it,

And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,

Or, knowing, did not heed it!

Though grey each brow that meets us now—

For age brings wintry weather—

Yet nought can be so sweet to see

As those old friends together!

The few long known that years have shown,

With hearts that friendship blesses;

A hand to cheer, perchance a tear,

To sooth a friend's distresses.

That helped and tried, still side by side,

A friend to face hard weather;

Oh, thus may we yet joy to see,

And meet old friends together!

I will tell you, scholar, I have heard a grave divine say, that God has two dwellings—one in heaven, and the other in a meek and thankful heart.—*Izaak Walton*.

He who is always in want of something cannot be very rich! 'Tis a poor wight who lives by borrowing the words, decisions, men, invention, and actions of others.—*Lavater*.

## DEFINITIONS OF PLEASURE.

It is difficult to say what pleasure means. Pleasure in a country miss just "come out," means "a race ball, and so many partners, that she has danced till she can hardly stand." Pleasure to an aspirant after fashion, means "a card for Devonshire-house, or a nod from Lady —." Pleasure to a schoolboy, means "tying a string to his schoolfellow's toe when he is asleep, and pulling till it awaken him." Pleasure to a man of an inquiring mind, means "a toad inside a stone, or a beetle running with its head off." Pleasure to a man of taste, means "a first-rate artist and a good dinner." Pleasure to a labouring man, means "doing nothing." Pleasure to a fine lady, means "having something to do to drive away the time." Pleasure to an antiquarian, means "an illegible inscription." Pleasure to a connoisseur, means "a dark, invisible, very fine picture." Pleasure to a philosopher—a modern philosopher, a young philosopher—means "liking nothing, despising everything, and proving every one a simpleton except himself." Pleasure to a beggar, means "a sovereign by mistake, instead of a shilling." Pleasure to a sailor, "a fresh breeze, and a sight of land." Pleasure to the afflicted, "a tear." Pleasure to the sweetest of all tempers, "the last word in an argument." Pleasure to the social, "the human face divine." Pleasure to the morose, "I shan't see a soul for the next six months." Pleasure to an author, "the last page of his manuscript"—bliss inexpressible—"Finis." Pleasure to all, every one in their own way, and that way a different one.—*Anne Grey*.

An old toper, in the last stages of the dropsy, was told by his physician that nothing would save him but being "tapped." His son (a witty little shaver) objected to this operation, saying, "Daddy, daddy, don't submit to it; for you know there was never anything tapped in our house that lasted more than a week."

## BANK ROGUEY.

In a late number of "Sylvester's Counterfeit Detector" we find a list of the names of upwards of 1200 banks in the United States. Upon a careful examination, we find that of the 1200 upwards of 300 are broken, or "no sale," which means the same thing; 64 are fraudulent institutions; 41 are either closed or closing; 53 are at a discount of from 25 to 90 per cent.; 62 are from 2 to 20 per cent. discount; and but 52 are at par, or worth 100 cents on the dollar, in the city of New York. The same paper also contains a list of over 800 different counterfeits on the various banking institutions in the Union. These are some of the beauties of banking.

"I am afraid of the lightning," murmured a pretty young woman during a storm. "Well you may," sighed her despairing admirer, "when your heart is steel."

A lady, visiting the British Museum, inquired if they had a skull of Newton; when answered in the negative, she said, "I wonder at that: they have got one at Oxford."

Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images from all around it. Remember that an impious or profane thought, uttered by a parent's lip, may operate on the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust which no after scouring can efface.



## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHES COURT.—MONDAY, JUNE 27.

KING v. KING.

This was a suit for divorce by John against Eliza King, his wife, on the ground of adultery, with a man of the name of Stacey, who was said to be a conductor of an omnibus; and the plea which had been given in as a bar to the husband's claim for separation was, not a denial of the crime, but the insanity of the lady. An allegation was to-day offered on her behalf, stating the facts. It asserted that this lady had always been of weak mind and of eccentric habits, but that since 1837, the birth of her first child, when her labour was protracted for two days, and her sufferings great, she had exhibited peculiar dulness at one time and restlessness at another. She had been cross and ill-tempered—had exhibited on many occasions signs of insanity, and had been placed, and now was, under the care of Dr. Sutherland.

Her Majesty's Advocate and Dr. Curteis, in opposing for the husband the admission of the allegation, said that the general averment of insanity commenced in November, 1839; and, as the first adultery was alleged to have been committed in the beginning of that year, the insanity, if proved, could be no defence. But the allegation itself made out no case of insanity. The lady was said to have been of weak mind and eccentric habits in early life, and to have been dull and restless in her later years. But was this insanity, and could insanity be inferred from it? There were no facts spoken to which indicated unsoundness of mind during the commission of the adultery, or which tended to show that this lady was not aware of the immoral character and consequence of the offence which she was committing.

Dr. Phillimore, for the wife, contended that a defendant labouring under this infirmity was entitled to especial protection—so much so, that Blackstone laid it down that a sentence, even when pronounced, would be stayed by the lunacy of the person convicted.

The Court: Upon that principle, can a suit be brought against Mrs. King, who is now admitted to be a lunatic?

Dr. Phillimore: I should contend not. It is certainly against the policy of the English law.

Her Majesty's Advocate: But the objection cannot now be brought forward. Mrs. King has appeared by her father, who is appointed curator, and an allegation has been given in on her behalf. This admits the jurisdiction, and precludes the party from making any such objection now.

The Court: I doubt whether I could pronounce a sentence of divorce against a lunatic; and, though the objection must be brought forward in a different form, I must direct the case to stand over.

BURGESS v. BURGESS.

This was a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery, by the wife against the husband. The husband had not appeared, and the suit was not opposed. The Court, satisfied of the husband's adultery, signed the sentence of divorce.

STREET v. STREET.

A similar course was pursued in this, which was also an unopposed claim for separation.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Langley, perpetual curate of the parish church of Wheatley, in Oxfordshire, who was proceeded against for chiding and brawling in church under a recent statute, was this day brought to a close; when the learned judge gave sentence, and directed that Mr. Langley should be suspended for the space of eight calendar months from the day when the suspension was proclaimed in the parish, and that it should be signified there by fixing it on the door of the church on next Sunday. The Court was bound also to condemn Mr. Langley in all the costs of these proceedings.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDFORD.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29. Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Lord Chief Justice Denman, and Common Juries.

BREESE v. BRAKE.

This was an action arising out of a dispute on the Blackwall Railway, in which the plaintiff charged a gentleman with smoking a cigar; but, having declined to prosecute after going to the station-house, he was locked up for the night, and the property which he had about him, consisting of a silver watch and a small sum of money, was taken possession of by the police. On the next morning he was taken before the Lord Mayor, by whom he was discharged. He then demanded the watch and money, but the authorities at the station-house refused to give them up unless he signed a statement which seemed to him to contain an acknowledgment of the property of his commitment, and to which he therefore refused to affix his name. He had already brought an action for the arrest and imprisonment against Mr. Jerdeine (the person accused of smoking), in which he obtained a verdict and damages. The present action was in trover to recover the money and the watch.

Mr. Jervis and Mr. Ogle appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. D. Hill and Mr. Heaton for the defence.

Lord Denman having summed up the case to the jury, they found a verdict for the plaintiff.

WALTER v. W. N. BOYCE.

The plaintiff in this case is the landlady of the King's Head Inn, Paddington. The defendant is a young man connected with the medical profession, and is the son of a lieutenant in the navy residing at Chatham; and the present action was brought to recover a sum of £50. for the board, lodgings, and washing of the defendant and his wife, who is the plaintiff's daughter. It appeared from the evidence that the defendant, whilst attending the hospitals, frequented the plaintiff's house, and became acquainted with herself and her daughters. For one of these he conceived a very violent affection, and upon some difficulties being thrown in the way of his proposed union with the lady, he threatened to put an end to his existence. He succeeded, however, in procuring the plaintiff's consent to his marriage, which accordingly took place. Some cause or other, not explained, produced an abatement of his affection, and a separation took place, the wife continuing with her mother, and the husband removing elsewhere. The present action was brought to recover compensation for the expense which the mother had been at in supporting her daughter since the marriage, and for some necessaries furnished to the husband both before and after that event.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Ball appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. Chambers and Mr. Bovill for the defence.

Upon both sides evidence was given of the circumstances which attended the courtship and cohabitation, and of facts from which the jury were desirous upon the one hand to infer that Mrs. Walter had undertaken to support her daughter and son-in-law; and on the other, that the defendant had expressly contracted to pay two guineas a week for the board and lodgings of himself and his wife.

The jury, after a very elaborate statement of the evidence by Lord Denman, entered upon the consideration of their verdict, and, after having consulted together for about three-quarters of an hour, found for the plaintiff—Damages, 24. 2s. 6d.

EXCHEQUER COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

BABINI v. BUCK.

It appeared in this case that the defendant, travelling in Italy, purchased two pictures for a sum of £200 from the plaintiff, who is an agent for such articles in Venice. The defence was that the pictures, the "Three Grecers," and a "View in Venice," were warranted originally by Giorgione and Canaletti, but that on arriving in this country they turned out to be copies. The pictures were sold for £100, and this action was brought for the freight and charges and balance of the sum agreed upon as the price. The defendant endeavoured to show that the warranty was broken; but, as he paid a sum of £50. into court, it was decided that no proof could be given as to the nature of the contract, and the only question was as to the fairness of the charges.

Verdict for plaintiff.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, BASINGHALL-STREET.—TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.)

WILLIAMS AND MOTTRAM'S BANKRUPTCY.—THE LINENDRAPERIES TRADE. This case, which has excited much interest in the public mind, came before the court to-day in the shape of an examination of witnesses in contradiction of part of the evidence adduced on a former occasion, relative to the destruction of the book which the bankrupts used, called the salary-book.

After a number of witnesses had been examined, Mr. Maynard, who appeared for the assignees, said he should not at that time proceed further with the evidence, but should reserve it for the purpose of a future investigation. He had in the course of the present examination got at the fact that the salary-book, which it had been sworn was destroyed three months before the bankruptcy, was in existence, and was seen by Mr. Frazer, who had been examined a fortnight before the bankrupts stopped payment, with the very signature to the terms upon which he agreed when he first entered their employ. That gentleman's examination also proved the additional important truth, that the sums of money which were placed in the rough statement of salaries were not paid to him, and that they could not then have been paid as entered, the dates in the earliest instance being a fortnight subsequent to his actual quittance of service.

The official assignee said it was a complete contradiction of the story relative to the salary-book.

Mr. Commissioner Evans: Then, if that is the case, they have never paid the money so stated. Should that be found true, should it eventually appear they have concealed this money, I shall most certainly refuse to sign the certificate.

The proceedings were then adjourned.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.)

WILLIAM HITCHCOCK'S BANKRUPTCY.—THE LINENDRAPERIES TRADE.

This often-reported case came on before the court to-day, the sitting being for the proof of the contested debt of Messrs. Cook and Gladstone, of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Mr. Sole, the solicitor to the assignees, said an arrangement had been effected between the creditors and Messrs. Cook and Co., which was, that by that firm paying into the hands of the official assignees £1500, all further litigation should be suspended, and they allowed to prove their debts of £4000, and £3000.

A creditor said this composition should have been advertised.

Mr. Commissioner Holroyd saw no necessity for it—the assignees would take all the responsibility. It must, he added, be good news for the creditors to know that all litigation was at an end.

It is stated a further dividend will shortly be declared to the creditors.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before Sir C. F. Williams.)

THE BANKRUPTCY OF SPARKES AND CO., OF THE GUILDFORD BANK.—IN RE ANTHONY LEE.

This day was appointed for taking an audit and declaring a dividend upon the joint and separate estate of these bankrupts, the proceedings under which have in regular course been before reported.

After the admission of several proofs, Sir C. F. Williams said in this one bankruptcy, from 1832 to 1842, it was deplorable to think that so large a sum as £58,000 should have been deliberately and fraudulently made away with, to the impoverishment in some cases, and to the total destitution in others, of whole families. Sir T. Plumer's act did not reach the transgressions in question, but frauds had now reached to such a height that it imperatively required the immediate interference of the Legislature. He was glad that there was likely to be an additional dividend in this case, but though at the end of 12 or 14 months it might be something to the creditors to receive 8s. in the pound, it could afford but little consolation to those who were already denuded of their property. He should feel highly gratified if what was now passing there should meet the eyes of those persons in authority who had the power to check the astounding evils to which he had referred, and hence it was that he thus publicly proclaimed what had passed under this bankruptcy. From the manner in which Sparkes kept his accounts his frauds were extremely difficult of detection, and it was due to Mr. Lee, who was only a "stipendiary" partner, to say, that in no case but one was he cognizant of any fraud, and in that case he most strongly remonstrated against it. Mr. Lee's estate has already paid 20s. in the pound, and the sum of £500. has been transferred to the joint estate.

The Registrar (Mr. Carey): And £1,200. more will be shortly handed over.

Sir C. F. Williams said he was glad to hear it, for the benefit of the creditors, and concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the course of conduct pursued by Mr. Rand, the solicitor, and others, who had had the management of this estate.

A dividend was understood to be ordered, and the court then adjourned.

## POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE, MONDAY.—The Lord Mayor found it necessary to allude in terms of strong reprehension to the conduct of some of the consuls acting in London for foreign governments, with respect to destitute foreigners—a subject to which, he trusted, the attention of the British government, or of parliament, would be called before the termination of the present session. He had called the attention of the Austrian consul, a short time ago, to the deplorable condition of an unfortunate sailor who had been born in one of the Italian States, which was subject to that government, and who had been abandoned to starvation, or the casual charity of those who walked the streets. To that miserable individual's claim the consul turned a deaf ear; because it happened that the claimant had worked on board an English vessel, no assistance was given. On the present occasion a Spanish sailor appeared at the justice-room, to return thanks to the Lord Mayor for his admission into Bartholomew's Hospital, through the instrumentality of his lordship's order, and for the care and kindness he had experienced during a period of nearly six months of confinement there by a severe and protracted illness. The Spaniard, who spoke the English language well, and had the appearance of an invalid, stated that about seven months ago he was paid off in London from an English vessel, and after incessant endeavour to procure a ship, and having sold all his decent clothes for food, he had applied, with a shipmate and fellow-countryman, to the Spanish consul for assistance. That functionary having ascertained from them that they had been serving on board an English vessel, refused to give them any help or advice whatever, and drove them contemptuously from his office. The Lord Mayor said he felt it incumbent upon him to state that the American consul was a marked and most humane exception to the class of persons of whom he had spoken. That gentleman had uniformly come forward to the aid and relief of poor Americans, when applied to.

Soon after his lordship had expressed himself on the subject of the conduct of some of the consuls resident in London, an American sailor was brought before him. This seaman had broken windows in order to obtain a lodgings, and, upon being questioned by the Lord Mayor, told a melancholy tale about his sufferings and privations, and said that all he wanted was a passage home. But the case having been clearly proved, the prisoner was sentenced to hard labour in Bridewell for two calendar months.

GUILDFORD.—TUESDAY.—James Cavanagh, a tall Irish tailor, was charged with assaulting Daniel Steward, a city policeman, and savagely breaking his leg with his own staff. Evidence of the assault having been given, the prisoner said he was very sorry. He was the worse for liquor at the time, and the policeman irritated him by saying he hated all Irishmen, and giving him the first blow.—Sir James Duke said, he should remand the prisoner till Friday, to see whether the policeman was in danger from the dreadful injury he had received, and the prisoner might depend on receiving the heaviest punishment the law would allow.—The prisoner asked if he might be bailed?—Sir James Duke said certainly not till it was known that Steward was out of danger.—The prisoner was then remanded till Friday.

Ann Roberts, a woman about thirty-five years of age, in the service of the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, one of the masters of St. Paul's School, was charged with stealing a certain quantity of beef and bread, with which she had entertained a young man who had called to see her.—Evidence of the facts having been given, the prisoner replied, the young man was formerly a fellow-servant with her at the Rev. Mr. Farrington's, and he called in passing. On inquiring for her, the other servant invited him in, and she was not locked in with him, as her mistress's sister-in-law was with a gentleman who called to see her. If she could have asked leave to give the visitor a lunch she would have done so, but her mistress had not risen, and she understood her master had gone to bed again, and she had no opportunity of asking a question. The young lady came into the kitchen to ask her to make some gruel for a little dog that sleeps with her, and when the prisoner apologised for the presence of the stranger, she told them not to disturb themselves on her account. She—Sir James Duke said it was useless to run on with such nonsense. She must see the impropriety of a servant asking visitors to eat and drink at her master's expense without his consent, and if she had done wrong she ought to express contrition, and beg forgiveness. Without a character, what was to become of her now?—The reverend gentleman, alluding to the allegations made by the prisoner, which had caused some tittering in the court, said the two ladies to ask her to make some gruel for a little dog that sleeps with her, and when the prisoner apologised for the presence of the stranger, she told them not to disturb themselves on her account. She—Sir James Duke said it was useless to run on with such nonsense. She must see the impropriety of a servant asking visitors to eat and drink at her master's expense without his consent, and if she had done wrong she ought to express contrition, and beg forgiveness. Without a character, what was to become of her now?—The reverend gentleman, alluding to the allegations made by the prisoner, which had caused some tittering in the court, said the two ladies

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**JOSEPH GILLOTT** begs to acquaint his Friends and the Trade generally, that, in conformity with the repeated recommendations of a number of his London correspondents, he has now opened a WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE at No. 37, Gracechurch-street, London, where he will keep constantly on hand a well-assorted stock of his PENS, under the management of Mr. Fox, from the manufactory in Birmingham.

J. G. trusts that the increased facilities for business afforded by having a house in town, with continuance of prompt attention to the commands of his friends, will ensure him their approbation, and promote an increased demand for his goods.

Birmingham, May 17, 1842.

July, 1842.

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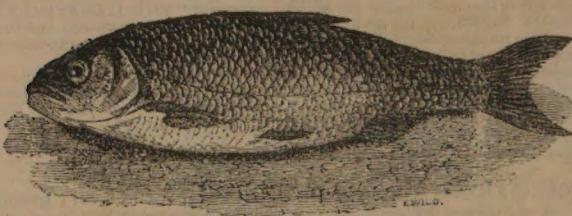
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## ANGLING



## THE CHUB.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

The chub is a very coarse and bony fish, and, although he affords good sport to the angler, he is in very little estimation for the table. They spawn in April or May, and are best in season from September to April. They may be fished for all the year round. They rise freely at the artificial fly, and are not at all particular in their choice, although I think they prefer the red and black palmers—the red with gold and the black with silver twist. They will grow to the weight of six or seven pounds. A friend of mine once rose one which weighed nearly six pounds with a black hawke-fly, which, after some sport, he succeeded in landing. Great caution is requisite in approaching the water, for, although he is a very greedy fish, he is also very shy, and will seldom take your bait if you are seen.

In fishing for chub during the winter months, the best bait you can offer them is bullock's brains, or the pith of an ox's backbone. Fish with fine tackle, and a No. 8 hook, in deep water, or under any bank where there is a harbour for fish, and you will have sport. Some people recommend this bait to be used without a float; but, in my opinion, you cannot do better than use a small swan-quill float, and let your bait swim as near the bottom as you possibly can. You should be provided with strong running tackle, as the chub, when first hooked, runs out furiously; but when once turned, he yields easily. He is a leather-mouthed fish, and there is no danger of him breaking his hold when once firmly hooked. In March, April, and May, he is usually taken with the worm, to be fished with in the same manner as described above for brains and pith, and in the spring he will afford capital sport with the artificial fly. Another excellent bait for chub, to be used during the summer months, is the grub of the wasp, which is to be found in the holes of banks, and by the mowers when cutting the grass. They must be baked for a few minutes before using, to harden them, for they are a very tender bait, and require great quickness in fishing with them. They will take maggots and gentles all the year, which may be thus preserved for winter fishing:—In September put your gentles into a large wooden vessel, and cover them well over with earth, not too dry, and keep them in a rock cellar during the winter; they will be ready for use whenever they are wanted. During the hot months the best way of taking chub is by dibbing with almost any fly you can procure: the common house-fly will be found an admirable bait, as also is the grasshopper. You may sometimes see under trees or bushes which hang over the river from a dozen to twenty-five chub laying basking in the sun, and waiting for the flies which are dropping off the trees. You must have a long rod and a short line, and be very careful how you approach them. Stand behind the tree or bush and drop a No. 8 or 9 hook, baited with a natural fly, a few inches before any of the fish, and you will most likely take him. You should be provided with a landing-net, as you will generally be in an awkward situation for landing fish if you have not the assistance of a landing net. He is often taken with the minnow when fishing for trout. He feeds upon small fish, and all kinds of flies, grubs, and insects, but is more especially fond of the cockchafer. He will often take (and which is strongly recommended by Walton) a black snail with his belly slit to show the white. Although I have said at the beginning of this letter that the chub is held in very little estimation for the table, yet Walton differs in opinion, and gives two recipes for cooking them, one of which is as follows:—"If he be a large chub, then dress him thus—First, scale him, and then wash him clean, and then take out his guts; and to that end make the hole as little and as near the gills as you may conveniently, and especially make clean his throat from the grass and weeds that are usually in it, for if that be not very clean it will make him to taste very sour. Having so done, put some sweet herbs into his belly, and then tie him to a spit and roast him, basted often with vinegar or rather verjuice, and butter, with good store of salt mixed with it. Being thus dressed you will find him a much better dish of fish than you or most folk, even than anglers themselves, do imagine, for this dries up the fluid, watery humours with which all chubs do abound."

A DISCIPLE OF ISAAC WALTON.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—The distance traversed daily by the passenger trains alone, on eight of the principal railways, amounts to 10,508 miles, and the yearly distance to 3,562,338 miles! The lines are the Great Western, London and Birmingham, Grand Junction, Birmingham and Derby, Midland Counties, Manchester and Leeds, South Western, and Brighton; and it appears, by the Parliamentary returns, that during the year 1841 the number of passengers conveyed on these lines amounted to 4,600,000! and that during that period the total number of persons injured was 56, of whom 22 were killed.

LINEN TRADE.—IRISH CAMBRICS.—Some very important particulars appear under this head in a Belfast newspaper, respecting the manufacture of Irish cambric handkerchiefs, which now employs 10,000 individuals in the north of Ireland, and has been making great progress during the last ten years, comparatively unknown to the public; for it appears from the statement referred to that three-fourths of the cambric handkerchiefs at present selling in England under the denomination of French are the produce of Irish looms. The French Government, for the protection of their own manufacture, prohibit the importation of Irish cambrics into France, by imposing a duty of 25s. the kilogramme, or 10s. the pound, which, applied to the average weight of qualities suitable for their demand, constitutes a duty of 150 per cent. From this will appear the capability of still greater extension which this branch of industry in Ireland possesses, when its advantages of fabrication become known to foreign countries, or a more liberal revision of the French tariff takes place.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.—One day during the last week a party of gentlemen went on a nesting excursion to the Heughs, near Slains Castle, and approaching "Dunbuy," an insulated precipitous rock, well known as a favourite resort for sea-fowl, one of the boldest of the party, enamoured of its rich treasures, ventured to ascend its rugged and almost perpendicular crags, amid the *revoing* cries of its reclaiming occupants, which "hovered about the enemy," seemingly disposed to enter their dissents, in the shape of sundry pounces on his face and hands; but, heedless of all, the daring intruder clambered up to the alarming height of 80 or 90 feet, when, accidentally taking hold of a piece of loose rock, which gave way with him, he lost his balance, but had the presence of mind to make a sudden leap from the face of the rock, much to the satisfaction of his winged neighbours, who rejoiced at his exit. He fell into the water, and, to the great joy and surprise of his friends, escaped unhurt.—*Glasgow Courier*.

Vauxhall is, we believe, to be again opened this year, after all hope of its walks being again trodden by the feet of beauty and fashion, as a public promenade, had nearly vanished.

Crockford has, it is said, let his house to the committee now managing it till 1846.

## FLORICULTURE.

## THE HEART'S-EASE.

The Heart's-ease, or Pansy, must be grown in a very rich soil, composed, if in pots or boxes, of four parts of rich loam, one of sand, and one of decayed leaves or rotten dung; and, if in the open ground, of rich loam, highly manured. It is propagated by seeds, or division of the root. The seeds should be sown as soon as they are ripe, in a bed where the young plants should remain till they flower, when the best should be taken up, and replanted in another bed, or in well-drained pots or boxes, for flowering. The plants will require constant watering during the hot weather, but are very apt to damp off, unless the soil is well drained. The best varieties are propagated by cuttings taken off from the points of the shoots in the spring, cutting them clean across immediately below a joint. The cuttings should be stuck in pure white sand, and covered with a bell-glass: they must not be watered when put in, and they should be shaded for several days. The Pansy is also propagated by layers pegged down at a joint, but not slit, on account of their tendency to damp off.

*Observations.*—Roses budded about this time generally succeed better than at any other time. Pipe violets, carnations, and picotees, or lay them, if preferred. Keep dahlias constantly tied up, and thin the strong-growing kinds.

The *Times*, on the suggestion of a correspondent, says, that the crowd which usually assembles at the gates of Buckingham Palace, on occasions when her Majesty takes her airing, might pay her Majesty a more agreeable compliment by politely uncovering the head than by the vulgar "huzzaz;" a repetition of this on such occasions as these, he imagines, must be rather disagreeable than otherwise to her Majesty. With due deference to our contemporary, we think her Majesty has too much good sense to be offended with her subjects for expressing their regard in this hearty and manly manner. We prefer sincerity to politeness always.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have had a very moderate show of English wheat at market this week, viz., only 4370 quarters, yet the inquiry for that article has proved rather heavy, at barely previous rates. Barley and malt have commanded a free inquiry; but the demand for oats, beans, peas, and flour, has been dull, at barely stationary prices.

*Wheat.*—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 50s 52s 54s 60s; fine, 54s 56s 60s 64s; White, new, 54s 56s 58s; fine, 60s 63s; superfine, new, 64s 66s 68s 70s; Talavera, 67s 68s 74s; old, 66s 68s 71s; Foreign, free, 50s 53s 00s; fine, 56s 60s 62s; superfine, 64s 68s 72s.

*Rye.*—new, 35s 37s 00s.

*Barley.*—Grinding, 25s 27s 29s; fine, 29s 30s; Malting ditto, 29s 30s 00s; fine, 00s 30s 31s; Distilling, 27s 29s.

*Oats.*—Feed, English, 21s 23s; fine, 00s 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s 00s; Scotch, potato, 27s 28s 00s; fine, 29s 30s; Scotch feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s 00s; Irish, potato, 24s 25s 00s; fine, 25s 26s 00s; Irish, feed, white, 15s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s 00s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, 24s 25s.

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 63s 11d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 31s 7d; beans, 34s 4d; peas, 33s 2d.

*Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.*—Wheat, 63s 0d; barley, 26s 7d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 33s 3d; beans, 32s 11d; peas, 32s 2d per quarter.

*Duty on Foreign Corn.*—Wheat, 9s 0d; barley, 10s 0d; oats, 6s 0d; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

## PROVISIONS.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 10d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d for the 4lb loaf.

*Butter.*—Fresh butter, 13s to 13s 9d per doz lb; second quality, 12s to 12s 6d; Irish butter: Cork, 79s to 81s; Waterford, 78s to 80s; Clonmel, 76s to 79s; Bellast, 75s to 80s; Fine Dutch, 77s to 94s.

*Cheese.*—Cheshire, 58s to 81s; Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 56s to 63s; Wiltshire, double, 48s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 62s to 79s.

*Tea.*—Free-trade Congou, 18s 8d; Ditto Company's, 18s 9d per lb.

*Sugar.*—per cwt.—Barbadoes, 62s to 66s 9d; St. Lucia, 59s to 65s 6d; refined, 82s 0d to 82s 6d.

*Coffee.*—per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 118s.

*Cocoa.*—per cwt.—West India, 36s to 49s.

*Coal.*—Adair's Main, 15s 6d; Bewicke and Co. 19s 6d; Killingworth, 18s; Stewart's, 21s 3d; Caradoc, 21s 3d; Lambton, 21s 0d to 21s 3d; Hartlepool, 21s 3d; Cowpen, 19s 0d; Hartley, 19s 6d per ton. Ships arrived since last market day, 147.

*Hay and Straw.*—Old Meadow Hay, 50s to 90s; New ditto, 45s to 75s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 100s; Old ditto, 90s to 120s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 40s to 42s.

*Meat.*—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 33 2d to 43 6d; Mutton, 33 4d to 43 6d; Veal, 33 8d to 43 6d; Pork, 33 8d to 43 8d; Lamb, 55 to 63s.

*Ditto.*—Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 33 2d to 33 10d; Mutton, 33 4d to 43 0d; Veal, 33 8d to 43 2d; Pork, 33 8d to 43 10d; Lamb, 43 8d to 53 8d.

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